Bedford Inquirer.

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BY DAVID OVER. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1858. VOL. 31, NO. 52.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

[CONCLUDED.]

In regard to the Tehuantepec route, which has been recently opened under the most favorable auspices, our treaty with Mexico of the 30th December 1853, secures to the citizens of the United States a right of transit over it for their persons and merchandise, and stipulates that neither government shall "interpose any obstacle" thereto. It also concedes to the U. States the "the right to transport across the Isthmus, in closed bags, the mails of the U. States not intended for distribution along the line of the communication; also, the effects of the United States government and its citizens which may be intended for transit, and not for distribution on the Isthmus free of csutomhouse or other charges by the Mexican government."

These treaty stipulations with New Granada and Mexico, in addition to the considerations applicable to the Nicaragua route, seem to require legislation for the purpose of carrying them into effect.

The injuries which have been inflicted upon our citizens in Costa Rica and Nicaragua, during the last two or three years, have received the prompt attention of this government.—Some of these injuries were of the most aggravated character. The transaction at Virgin Bay in April, 1856, when a company of unarmed Americans, who were in no way connected with any belligerent conduct or party, were fired upon by the troops of Costa Rica, and numbers of them killed and wounded, was brought to the knowledge of Congress by my predecessor soon after its occurrence, and was also presented to the government of Costa Rica, for that immediate investigation and redress which the nature of the case demanded.

A similar course was pursued with reference to other outrages in these countries, some of which were hardly less aggravated in their character than the transaction at Virgin Bay. At the time, however when our present Minister to Nicaragua was appointed, in December, 1857, no redress had been obtained for any of these wrongs, and no reply even had been received to the demands which had been made by this government upon that of Costa Rica, more than a year before. Our Minister was instructed, therefore, to lose no time in expressing to those governments the deep regret with which the President had witnessed this inattention to the just claims of the United States, and in demanding their prompt and satisfactory adjustment. Unless this demand shall be complied with at an early day, it will only remain for this government to adopt such other measures as may be necessary, in order to obtain for itself that justice which it has in vain attempted to secure by peaceful means from the governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica. While it has shown, and will continue to show, the most sincere regard for the rights and honor of these republics, it cannot permit this regard to be met by an utter neglect, on their part, of what is due to the government and citizens of the United States.

Against New Granada we have long-standing causes of complaint, arising out of the unsatisfied claims of our citizens upon that republic; and to these have been more recently added the outrages committed upon our citizens at Panama in April, 1856. A treaty for the adjustment of these difficulties, was concluded by the Secretary of State and the Minister of New Granada, in September, 1857, which contained just and acceptable provisions for that purpose. This treaty was transmitted to Bogota, and was ratified by the government of New Granada, but with certain amendments. It was not, however, returned to this city until after the close of the last session of the Senate. It will be immediately transmitted to that body for their advice and consent; and should this be obtained, it will remove all our existing causes of complaint against New Granada on the subject of claims.

Questions have arisen between the two governments, as to the right of New Granada to levy a tonnage duty upon the vessels of the U. States in its ports of the Isthmus, and to levy a passenger tax upon our citizens arriving in that country, whether with a design to remain there or to pass from ocean to ocean by the transit route; and also a tax upon the mail of the United States transported over the Panama railroad. The government of New Granada has been informed, that the United States would consider the collection of either of these taxes, as an act in violation of the treaty between the two countries, and as such would be resisted by the United States. At the same time, we are prepared to discuss these questions in a spirit of amity and justice, and with a sincere desire to adjust them in a satisfactory manner. A negotiation for that purpose has already been commenced. No effort has recently been made to collect these taxes, nor is any anticipated under present circumstances.

With the empire of Brazil our relations are of the most friendly character. The productions of the two countries, and especially those of an agricultural nature, are such as to invite extensive mutual exchanges. A large quantity of American flour is consumed in Brazil; whilst more than treble the amount in value of Brazilian coffee is consumed in the U. States. Whilst this is the case, a heavy duty has been levied, until very recently, upon the importation of American flour into Brazil. I am gratified, however, to be able to inform you that in September last this has been reduced from $1,-32 to about 49 cents per barrel, and the duties on other articles of our production have been diminished in nearly the same proportion.

I regret to state that the government of Brazil still continues to levy an export duty of about 11 per cent. on coffee, notwithstanding this article is admitted free from duty in the U. States. This is a heavy charge upon the consumers of coffee in our country, as we purchase half of the entire surplus crop of that article raised in Brazil. Our minister, under instructions, will reiterate his efforts to have this export duty removed; and it is hoped that the enlightened government of the emperor will adopt this wise, just, and equal policy.—In that event, there is good reason to believe that the commerce between the two countries will greatly increase, much to the advantage of both.

The claims of our citizens against the government of Brazil are not, in the aggregate, of very large amount; but some of these rest upon plain principles of justice, and their settlement ought not to be longer delayed. A renewed and earnest, and I trust a successful effort, will be made by our minister to procure their final adjustment.

On the 2d of June last, Congress passed a joint resolution authorizing the President "to adopt such measures and use such force as, in his judgment, may be necessary and advisable," "for the purpose of adjusting the differences between the U. States and the republic of Paraguay, in connexion with the attack on the U. States steamer Water Witch, and with other measures referred to" in his annual message. And on the 12th July following, they made an appropriation to defray the expenses and compensation of a commissioner to that republic, should the President deem it proper to make such an appointment.

In compliance with these enactments, I have appointed a commissioner, who has proceeded to Paraguay, with full powers and instructions to settle these differences in an amicable and peaceful manner, if this be practicable. His experience and discretion justify the hope, that he may prove successful in convincing the Paraguayan government, that it is due both to honor and justice, that they should voluntarily and promptly make atonement for the wrongs which they have committed against the United States, and indemnify our injured citizens whom they have forcibly despoiled of their property.

Should our commissioner prove unsuccessful, after a sincere and earnest effort, to accomplish the object of his mission, then no alternative will remain, but the employment of force to obtain "just satisfaction" from Paraguay. In view of this contingency, the Secretary of the Navy, under my direction, has fitted out and despatched a naval force, to rendezvous near Buenos Ayres, which, it is believed, will prove sufficient for the occasion. It is my earnest desire, however, that it may not be found necessary to resort to this last alternative.

When Congress met in December last, the business of the country had just been crushed, by one of those periodical revulsions, which are the inevitable consequence of our unsound and extravagant system of bank credits and inflated currency. With all the elements of national wealth in abundance, our manufactures were suspended, our useful public and private enterprises were arrested, and thousands of laborers were deprived of employment and reduced to want. Universal distress prevailed among the commercial, manufacturing, and mechanical classes.

This revulsion was felt the more severely in the U. States, because similar causes had produced the like deplorable affect throughout the commercial nations of Europe. All were experiencing sad reverses at the same moment. Our manufacturers everywhere suffered severely, not because of the recent reduction in the tariff of duties on imports, but because there was no demand at any price for their productions. The people were obliged to restrict themselves, in their purchases, to articles of prime necessity. In the general prostration of business, the iron manufacturers in different States probably suffered more than any other class, and much destitution was the inevitable consequence, among the great number of workmen who had been employed in this useful branch of our industry. There could be no supply where there was no demand. To present an example, there could be no demand for railroad iron, after our magnificent system of railroads, extending its benefits to every portion of the Union, had been brought to a dead pause. The same consequences have resulted from similar causes to many other branches of useful manufactures. It is self-evident that where there is no ability to purchase manufactured articles, these cannot be sold, and consequently must cease to be produced.

No government, and especially a government of such limited powers as that of the U. States, could have prevented the late revulsion. The whole commercial world seemed for years to have been rushing to this catastrophe. The same ruinous consequences would have followed in the U. States, whether the duties upon foreign imports had remained as they were under the tariff of 1846, or had been raised to a much higher standard. The tariff of 1857 had no agency in the result. The general causes existing throughout the world, could not have been controlled by the legislation of any particular country.

The periodical revolutions which have existed in our past history, must continue to return at intervals, so long as our present unbounded system of bank credits shall prevail. They will, however, probably be less severe in the future; because it is not to be expected, at least for many years to come, that the commercial nations of Europe, with whose interests our own are so materially involved, will expose themselves to similar calamities. But this subject was treated so much at large in my last annual message that I shall not pursue it further. Still, I respectfully renew the recommendation, in favor of the passage of a uniform bankrupt law, applicable to banking institutions. This is all the power over the subject which, I believe, the federal government possesses.—Such a law would mitigate, though it might not prevent the evil. The instinct of self-preservation might produce a wholesome restraint upon their banking business, if they knew in advance, that a suspension of specie payments would inevitably produce their civil death.

But the effects of the revulsion are now slowly but surely passing away. The energy and enterprise of our own unbounded resources, will, within the period of another year, restore a state of wholesome industry and trade.—Capital has again accumulated in our large cities. The rate of interest is there very low. Confidence is gradually reviving, and so soon as it is discovered that this capital can be profitably employed in commercial and manufacturing enterprises, and in the construction of railroads and other works of public and private improvement, prosperity will again smile throughout the land. It is vain, however, to disguise the fact from ourselves, that a speculative inflation of our currency, without a corresponding inflation in other countries whose manufactures come into competion with our own must ever produce disastrous results to our domestic manufactures. No tariff, short of absolute prohibition, can prevent these evil consequences.

In connexion with this subject, it is proper to refer to our financial condition. The same causes which have produced pecuniary distress throughout the country, have so reduced the amount of imports from foreign countries, that the revenue has proved inadequate to meet the necessary expenses of the government. To supply the deficiency, Congress, by the act of the 23d of December, 1857, authorized the issue of $20,000,000 of treasury notes; and this proving inadequate, they authorized, by the act of June 14th, 1858, a loan of $20,-000,000 "to be applied to the payment of appropriations made by law"

No statesman would advise, that we should go on increasing the national debt to meet the ordinary expenses of the government. This would be a most ruinous policy. In case of war, our credit must be our chief resource, at least for the first year, and this would be greatly impaired by having contracted a large debt in time of peace. It is our true policy, to increase our revenue so as to equal our expenditures. It would be ruinous to continue to borrow. Besides, it may be proper to observe, that the incidental protection, thus afforded by a revenue tariff, would at the present moment, to some extent, increase the confidence of the manufacturing interests, and give a fresh impulse to our reviving business. To this, surely, no person will object.

In regard to the mode of assessing and collecting duties under a strictly revenue tariff, I have long entertained and often expressed the opinion, that sound policy requires this should be done by specific duties, in cases to which these can be properly applied. They are well adapted to commodities which are usually sold by weight or measure, and which, from their nature, are of equal or of nearly equal value. Such, for example, are the articles of iron of different classes, raw sugar, and foreign wines and spirits.

In my deliberate judgment, specific duties are the best, if not the only means of securing the revenue against false and fraudulent invoices, and such has been the practice adopted for this purpose by other commercial nations. Besides, specific duties would afford to the American manufacturer the incidental advantages to which he is fairly entitled under a revenue tariff. The present system is a sliding scale to his disadvantage. Under it, when prices are high and business prosperous, the duties rise in amount when he least requires their aid. On the contrary, when prices fall, and he is struggling against adversity, the duties are diminished in the same proportion, greatly to his injury.

Neither would there be danger that a higher rate of duty than that intended by Congress, could be levied in the form of specific duties. It would be easy to ascertain the average value of any imported article for a series of years; and instead of subjecting it to an *ad valorem* duty at a certain rate per centum, to substitute in its place an equivalent specific duty.

By such an arrangement the consumer would not be injured. It is true, he might have to pay a little more duty on a given article in one year; but if so, he would pay a little less in another, and in a series of years these would counterbalance each other, and amount to the same thing, so far as his interest is concerned. This inconvenience would be trifling, when contrasted with the additional security thus afforded against frauds upon the revenue, in which every consumer is directly interested.

I have thrown out these suggestions as the fruit of my own observation, to which Congress, in their better judgment, will give such weight as they may justly deserve.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will explain in detail the operations of that department of the government. The receipts into the treasury from all sources during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1858, including the treasury notes authorized by the act of December 23d, 1857, were seventy million two hundred and seventy-three thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine dollars and fifty-nine cents, ($70,273,869 59,) which amount, with the balance of seventeen million seven hundred and ten thousand one hundred and fourteen dollars and twenty-seven cents, (17,710,114. 27) remaining in the treasury at the commencement of the year, made an aggregate for the service of the year of eighty-seven million nine hundred and eighty-three thousand nine hundred and eighty-three dollars and eighty-six cents, ($87,983,983 86,)

The public expenditures during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858, amounted to eighty-one million five hundred and eighty-five thousand six hundred and sixty-seven dollars and seventy-six cents, ($81,585,667 76,) of which nine million six hundred and eighty-four thousand five hundred and thirty-seven dollars and ninety-nine cents, ($9,684,537 99) were applied to the payment of the public debt, and the redemption of treasury notes with the interest thereon, leaving in the treasury on July 1, 1858, being the commencement of the present fiscal year, six million three hundred and ninety-eight thousand three hundred and sixteen dollars and ten cents, ($6,398,316 10.)

The receipts into the treasury, during the first quarter of the present fiscal year, commencing the 1st July, 1858, including one-half of the loan of twenty millions of dollars, with the premium upon upon it, authorised by the act of 14th June, 1858, were twenty-five million two hundred and thirty thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine dollars and forty-six cents, ($25,230,879 46) and the estimated receipts for the remaining three quarters to the 30th June, 1859, from ordinary sources, are thirty-eight million five hundred thousand dollars, (39,500,000,) making, with the balance before stated, an aggregate of seventy-million one hundred and twenty-nine thousand one hundred and ninety-five dollars and fifty-six cents, (70,129,195 56.)

The expenditures, during the first quarter of the present fiscal year, were twenty-one million seven hundred and eight thousand one hundred and ninety-eight dollars and fifty one cents, ($21,708,198 51,) of which one million and ten thousand one hundred and forty-two dollars and thirty-seven cents ($1,010,142 27) were applied to the payment of the public debt and the redemption of treasury notes and the interest thereon. The estimated expenditures, during the remaining three quarters to 30th June, 1859, are fifty-two million three hundred and fifty seven thousand six hundred and ninety-eight dollars and forty eight cents, (52,-357,698 48,) making an aggregate of seventy-four million sixty-five thousand eight hundred and ninety six dollars and ninety-nine cents, ($74,065,896 99,) being an excess of expenditure, beyond the estimated receipts into the treasury from ordinary sources, during the fiscal year to the 30th June, 1859 of three million nine hundred and thirty six thousand seven hundred and one dollars and forty three cents, ($3,937,701 43.) Extraordinary means are placed by law within the command of the Secretary of the Treasury, by the reissue of treasury notes redeemed, and by negotiating the balance of the loan authorized by the act of 14th June, 1858, to the extent of eleven millions of dollars, which, if realized during the present fiscal year, will leave a balance in the treasury, on the first day of July, 1859, of seven million sixty three thousand two hundred and ninety eight dollars and fifty seven cents, ($7,063,298 57.)

The estimated receipts during the next fiscal year ending 30th June, 1860, are sixty two millions of dollars, ($62,000,000,) which, with the above estimated balance of seven million sixty three thousand two hundred and ninety eight dollars and fifty seven cents, (7,063,298-57.) make an aggregate for the service of the next fiscal year, of sixty nine million sixty three thousand two hundred and ninety eight dollars and fifty seven cents, ($69,063,298-57.) The estimated expenditures during the next fiscal year ending 30th June, 1860, are seventy three million one hundred and thirty nine thousand one hundred and forty seven dollars and forty six cents, (73,139,147 46,) which leave a deficit of estimated means, compared with the estimated expenditures for that year, commencing on the 1st of July, 1859, of four million and seventy five thousand eight hundred and forty eight dollars and eighty nine cents, $(4,075,848 89.

In addition to this sum, the Postmaster General will require from the treasury, for the service of the Post Office Department, three million eight hundred and thirty eight thousand seven hundred and twenty eight dollars ($3,838,728,) as explained in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, which will increase the estimated deficit on the 30th June, 1860, to seven million nine hundred and fourteen thousand five hundred and seventy six dollars and eighty nine cents, ($7,914,576 89) To provide for the payment of this estimated deficiency, which will be increased by such appropriations as may be made by Congress, estimated for in the report of the Treasury Department, as well as to provide for the gradual redemption, from year to year, of the outstanding treasury notes, the Secretary of the Treasury recommends such a revision of the present tariff as will raise the required amount. After what I have already said, I need scarcely add that I concur in the opinion expressed in his report—that the public debt should not be increased by an additional loan, and would therefore strongly urge upon Congress the duty of making, at their present session, the necessary provision for meeting these liabilities.

The public debt on the 1st July, 1858, the commencement of the present fiscal year, was $25,155,977 66.

During the first quarter of the present year, the sum of $10, 000 000 has been negotiated of the loan authorized by the act of 14th June 1858—making the present outstanding public debt, exclusive of treasury notes, $35,155,977-66. There was on the 1st July, 1858, of treasury notes issued by authority of the act of December 23, 1857, unredeemed, the sum of $19,754,800—making the amount of actual indebtedness, at that date, $54,910,777 66. To this will be added $10,000,000 during the present fiscal year—this being the remaining half of the loan of $20,000,000 not yet negotiated.

The rapid increase of the public debt, and the necessity which exists for a modification of the tariff, to meet even the ordinary expenses of the government, ought to admonish us all, in our respective spheres of duty, to the practice of rigid economy. The objects of expenditure should be limited in number, as far as this may be practicable, and the appropriations necessary to carry them into effect, ought to be disbursed under the strictest accountability. Enlightened economy does not consist in the refusal to appropriate money for constitutional purposes, essential to the defence, progress and prosperity of the republic, but in taking care that none of this money shall be wasted by mismanagement, in its application to the objects designated by law.

Comparisons between the annual expenditure at the present time, and what it was ten or twenty years ago, are altogether fallacious.—The rapid increase of our country in extent and population, renders a corresponding increase of expenditure, to some extent, unavoidable. This is constantly creating new objects of expenditure, and augmenting the amount required for the old. The true questions, then are, have these objects been unnecessarily multiplied? or, has the amount expended upon any or all of them, been larger than comports with due economy? In accordance with these principles, the heads of the different executive departments of the government have been instructed to reduce their estimates for the next fiscal year to the lowest standard consistent with the efficiency of the service, and this duty they have performed in a spirit of just economy.

The estimates of the Treasury, War, Navy and Interior Departments, have each been in some degree reduced; and unless a sudden and unforeseen emergency should arise, it is not anticipated that a deficiency will exist in either within the present or the next fiscal year. The Post-office Department is placed in a peculiar position, different from the other departments, and to this I shall hereafter refer.

I invite Congress to institute a rigid scrutiny to ascertain whether the expenses in all the departments cannot be still further reduced; and I promise them all the aid in my power in pursuing the investigation.

I transmit herewith the reports made to me by the Secretaries of War, of the Navy, of the Interior, and of the Postmaster General. They each contain valuable information and important recommendations, to which I invite the attention of Congress.

In my last annual message, I took occasion to recommend the immediate construction of ten small steamers, of light draught, for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of the navy. Congress responded to the recommendation, by authorizing the construction of eight of them.—The progress which has been made in executing this authority, is stated in the report of the Secretary of the Navy. I concur with him in the opinion, that a greater number of this class of vessels is necessary, for the purpose of protecting in a more efficient manner the persons and property of American citizens on the high seas, and in foreign countries, as well as in guarding more effectually our own coasts. I accordingly recommend the passage of an act for this purpose.

The suggestions contained in the report of the Secretary of the Interior, especially those in regard to the disposition of the public domain, the pension and bounty land system, the policy towards the Indians, and the amendment of our patent laws, are worthy of the serious consideration of Congress.

The Post Office Department occupies a position very different from that of the other departments. For many years it was the policy of the government to render this a self-sustaining department; and if this cannot now be accomplished, in the present condition of the country, we ought to make as near an approach to it as may be practicable.

The Postmaster General is placed in a most embarrassing position by the existing laws. He is obliged to carry these into effect. He has no other alternative. He finds, however, that this cannot be done without heavy demands on the treasury over and above what he receives for postage; and these have been progressively increasing from year to year until they amounted for the last fiscal year ending on the 30th June, 1858, to more than four millions and a half of dollars; whilst it is estimated that for the present fiscal year they will amount to $6,-290,000. The sums are exclusive of the annual appropriation of $700,000 for "compensation for the mail service performed for the two houses of Congress and the other departments and officers of the government in the transportation of free matter."

The cause of these large deficits is mainly attributable to the increased expense of transporting the mails. In 1852 the sum paid for this service was but a fraction above the four millions and a quarter. Since that year it has annually increased until in 1858 it has reached more than eight millions and a quarter, and for the service of 1859, it is estimated that it will amount to more than ten millions of dollars.

The receipts of the Post Office Department can be made to approach or to equal its expenditure, only by means of the legislation of Congress. In applying any remedy, care should be taken that the people shall not be deprived of the advantages, which they are fairly entitled to enjoy from the Post Office Department. The principal remedies recommended to the consideration of Congress by the Postmaster-General, are to restore the former rate of postage upon single letters to five cents; to substitute for the franking privilege the delivery to those now entitled to enjoy it, of post office stamps for their correspondence, and to direct the department, in making contracts for the transportation of the mail, to confine itself to the payment of the sum necessary for this single purpose, without requiring it to be transported in post coaches or carriages of any particular description. Under the present system, the expense to the government is greatly increased, by requiring that the mail shall be carried in such vehicles as will accommodate passengers. This will be done without pay from the department, over all roads where the travel will remunerate the contractors.

These recommendations deserve the grave consideration of Congress.

I would again call your attention to the construction of a Pacific railroad. Time and reflection have but served to confirm me in the truth and justice of the observations which I made on this subject, in my last annual message, to which I beg most respectfully to refer.

It is freely admitted that it would be inexpedient for this government to exercise the power of constructing the Pacific railroad by its own immediate agents. Such a policy would increase the patronage of the executive to a dangerous extent, and introduce a system of jobbing and corruption, which no vigilance on the part of federal officials, could either prevent or detect. This can only be done by the keen eye, and the active and careful supervision of individual and private interest.

The construction of the road ought, therefore, to be committed to companies incorporated by the States, or other agencies whose pecuniary interests would be directly involved. Congress might then assist them in the work by grants of land or of money, or both, under such conditions and restriction as would secure the transportation of troops and munitions of war free from any charge, and that of the U. States mail at a fair and reasonable price.

The progress of events since the commencement of your last session, has shown how soon difficulties disappear before a firm and determined resotion. At that time, such a road was deemed by wise and patriotic men to be a visionary project. The great distance to be overcome, and the intervening mountains and deserts in the way, were obstacles which, in the opinion of many, could not be surmounted.—Now, after the lapse of but a single year, these obstacles, it has been discovered, are far less formidable than they were supposed to be; and mail stages, with passengers, now pass and repass regularly, twice in each week, by a common wagon road between San Francisco and St. Louis and Memphis, in less than twenty-five days. The service has been as regularly performed, as it was, in former years, between N. York and this city.

Whilst disclaiming all authority to appropriate money for the construction of this road, except that derived from the war-making power of the constitution, there are important collateral considerations urging us to undertake the work as speedily as possible.

The first and most momentous of these is, that such a road would be a powerful bond of union between the States east and west of the Rocky mountains. This is so self-evident as to require no illustration.

But again, in a commercial point of view, I consider this the great question of the day. With the eastern front of our republic stretching along the Atlantic, and its western front along the Pacific, if all the parts should be united by a safe, easy, and rapid intercommunication, we must necessarily command a very large proportion of the trade both of Europe and Asia.

Our recent treaties with China and Japan will open these rich and populous empires to our commerce; and the history of the world proves that the nation which has gained possession of the trade with Eastern Asia, has always become wealthy and powerful. The peculiar geographical position of California and our Pacific possessions invites American capital and enterprise into this fruitful field. To reap the rich harvest, however, it is an indispensable prerequisite, that we shall first have a railroad to convey and circulate its products throughout every portion of the Union. Besides, such a railroad through our temperate latitude, which would not be impeded by the frosts and snows of winter, nor by the tropical heats of summer, would attract to itself much of the travel and the trade of all nations passing between Europe and Asia.

On the 21st of August last, Lieut. J. N. Maffit, of the U. S. brig Dolphin, captured the slaver 'Echo,' (formerly the Putnam of New Orleans,) near Kay Verde, on the coast of Cuba, with more than three hundred African negroes on board. The prize, under the command of Lieut. Bradford of the United States navy, arrived at Charleston on the 27th August; when the negroes, three hundred and six in number, were delivered into the custody of the U. S. marshal for the district of South Carolina. They were placed in Castle Pinckney, and afterwards in Fort Sumpter, for safe-keeping, and were detained there until the 19th September, when the survivors, two hundred and seventy-one in number, were delivered on board the U. S. steamer Niagara, to be transported to the coast of Africa, under the charge of the agent of the U. States, pursuant to the provisions of the 3d March, 1819, 'in addition to the acts prohibiting the slave trade.' Under the 2d section of this act, the President is authorized to make such regulations and arrangements as he may deem expedient for the safe-keeping, support, and removal beyond the limit of the U. States, of all such negroes, mulattoes or persons of color, captured by vessels of the U. States, as may be delivered to the marshal of the district into which they are brought; and to appoint a proper person or persons residing upon the coast of Africa, as agent or agents for receiving the negroes, mulattoes or persons of color, delivered from on board vessels seized in the prosecution of the slave trade by commanders of the U. S. armed vessels.'

A doubt immediately arose as to the true construction of this act. It is quite clear from its terms that the President was authorized to provide for the safe-keeping, support, and removal of these negroes up till the time of their delivery to the agent on the coast of Africa; but no express provision was made for their protection and support after they had reached the place of their destination. Still, an agent was to be appointed to receive them in Africa; and it could not have been supposed that Congress intended he should desert them at the moment they were received, and turn them loose on that inhospitable coast to perish for want of food, or to become again the victims of the slave trade. Had this been the intention of Congress, the employment of an agent to re-

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BEDFORD INQUIRER.

BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, DEC. 24, 1858.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

THE MORTARA AFFAIR.

Beef-Heels takes us to task, for a couple of weeks ago publishing a statement of facts in relation to the abduction of the Jewish child, Mortara. He says that "the old Know-Nothing hatred of Catholics still lurks in the hearts of the Opposition leaders, their loud professions to the contrary notwithstanding." The fellow, Meyers, who penned this was a Know Nothing and helped to start Know Nothing Councils in Somerset County, and after doing so *for a consideration*, sold himself to the Locofocos—he can, for a small amount, *be bought and sold any time*. He says that those men who opposed the Catholic test in the Know Nothing party, are now enlisted with the Democratic party!—Beef-Heels can't be one of these for he gave as his reason, in Somerset, that he left them because they admitted Catholic delegates from Louisiana, to the Convention which nominated Fillmore. But this was all bosh. He left them *after the secret money agent was in Somerset!* This is the fellow who now wishes to be considered as a particular friend of the Catholics. Catholics would you trust a dirty, sneaking looking dog like him in anything!

Our article was a mere statement of facts, which are now agitating the whole christian world, and we believe the enlightened Catholics in this country oppose and condemn the Pope's decision. Several Catholic nations, France, Austria and Spain, have requested the Papal Government to deliver him up, but the request is refused. The facts of the case we will again briefly state:

A Jew named Mortara was residing in Bologna in 1852, when his son, a child twelve months old, was taken ill, but, as the doctor certifies, was not in any danger. The servant, (a Catholic,) fourteen years of age, was advised by the grocer to baptize the child; she observed to him that it was not right to do so; but there was no harm in it, only in case of the child dying, she would by so doing, secure him a place in Paradise, and he taught her how to do. Not any more was known about it.

Last year another of the children was taken ill; the girl was advised by a woman neighbor to baptize him, but she refused, although she had the opportunity of so doing, the child being often entrusted to her care, and therefore he died as a Jew. By means of a woman who had found out the facts, the priest was informed of the secret baptism. The servant was immediately summoned before the Inquisition and sworn not to say anything about it, and most particularly to her master and mistress.

In the middle of the night the Bishop sent the guards to take the boy from his parent's arms, the child crying bitterly for his mama.—The mother fainted, the father swooned, and amid the screams and terror of all the neighbors, they went away with the child, who was sent to Rome, at the Culecumeni, where he still is. At first it was objected to the poor father to see his child, but afterwards this was allowed in the presence of the rector.

Again and again the father has claimed the child, but the Pope wished to consider the case, and has finally decided that he cannot be given up to his parents! He decides that because of the ceremony secretly performed by an ignorant servant girl, the minions of his power have a right to kidnap the child, and tear it forever from its natural guardians. Such acts are perpetrated in the sacred name of religion. A few thousand fathers rendered thus desperate would soon dispose of such a tyrant, if the French usurper would call off his dogs of war. A day of reckoning will surely come. A petition has been addressed by a number of Jews in this country, to the President, asking him to take some action in the case, but Secretary Cass replies that the transaction took place in an independent State, and does not affect a citizen of the United States. He therefore refuses to request the Pope to deliver him up.

FIRE—ACCIDENTS.—On Monday night, near 10 o'clock a fire was discovered in the Stable, attached to the building occupied by Mrs. Filler as a boarding house, and owned by Judge Daugherty. Before anything could be done towards extinguishing the fire, the stable was burned down. Great credit is due to the citizens for the manner in which the surrounding out-buildings were saved. Had it not been raining, there is no doubt, a considerable portion of that part of the town would have been destroyed. The Engine Company, was on the ground *after the building was burned down*, although it was about forty-five minutes in burning—we understand plenty of water was in the reservoir, and why they were so slow we can't tell. Loss about $300—$150 of which is covered by insurance.

Mr. Geo. W. Herring, had his eye injured by being accidentally struck with a bucket, Mr. John R. Jordan, had his hands pretty severly burned, Mr. John Miller was slightly injured by falling off a building, and Mr. Wm. Spidel had his hand badly burned. Several others were slightly hurt.

Our citizens should go to work, have their water works in good order, an engine company *well organized*, their engine always ready and able to turn-out at a moments warning. But, we presume, as after every fire there will be a good deal of talk for a few days, and the next will find us in a worse fix than the preceding one.

THE BEDFORD RAIL ROAD!

The Engineers have just completed a thorough survey of a route, for a Rail Road from Hopewell to Bedford. They arrived in our place on Wednesday last, and report the route to be an easy and cheap one—the grade being lighter than that of the Pennsylvania Rail Road, and the distance only nineteen miles and a few rods. MR. FULTON, the Chief Engineer, will make his Report between this and spring. In conversation the other evening with us, he stated that the Road could be graded and bridged, for about $114,000. Mr. Fulton is an Engineer of great experience and ability, and bears a reputation unsurpassed by that of any other in the State.

The business men generally of this community are favorable to its construction at an early day. It is contemplated to commence the Road sometime next spring, and carry it on vigorously until its completion.

Citizens of Bedford County, the accomplishment of this great work, for the advancement of your own interests, now depends upon yourselves. A more favorable opportunity for securing a Rail Road, has never before been presented, and we trust you will not let it pass unimproved. Let every man take stock according to his ability, even though it be but a share, and the enterprise must and will succeed.

Maj. Dan'l Washabaugh, who has done more than any other man towards the accomplishment of the road, is still using his best exertions to procure stock, and we hope and trust all who have not yet taken any will call on him and subscribe at once.

A SPLENDID PARTY.—The Party on Wednesday night, given by MR. GEORGE D. SHUCK, to his brother, MR. SAMUEL SHUCK, and his beautiful and talented bride, who have the good wishes of all our citizens for their future happiness and joy, was one of the most attractive and brilliant that has ever come off in this place. A very large number were present, and among them, much of the beauty and wit for which the fair ladies of Bedford are justly celebrated. The refreshments were of the choicest and best that the country could afford, and in very great abundance, and everything was done up in the best style, for which Mr. Shuck and his accomplished lady cannot be surpassed.—All, ladies and gentlemen, enjoyed themselves, to the "top of their bent," and the guests retired in the best of humor, whilst the recorder of time on the Court House was striking the "wee sma' hours, ayont the twal.'"

The Farmer's High School of Pennsylvania, located in Centre County, is to be opened in February, and applications for the admission of one hundred students, from the different counties of the State, in proportion to the taxable inhabitants, will be received until the 15th of January. All applications must be made through the Agricultural Societies, except where such Societies do not exist. The applicant must be sixteen years of age. The terms of tuition will be $100 for each session of ten months.

Senator Cameron delivered an able speech the other day in the Senate on the memorial of iron masters who met in Philadelphia, Dec. 20, 1849. He showed from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury that an *add valorum* duty on iron is opposed to the interests of government, and the consumers of foreign iron and steel.

HON. HENRY C. HICKOK, State Superintendent of Common Schools, is expected to visit the teachers institute, to be held in our town next week, and that he will address our citizens on the subject of Education, on Thursday evening, the 30th inst.

HOLLIDAY PRESENTS.—What nicer present to a father, mother, sister, brother, lover, sweetheart or friend, than a nice likeness of themselves. Gettys' is the place to procure the article.

The new Lutheran minister, Rev. Mr. Yingling preached his first sermon on Sunday last. He preached an able sermon, and is well liked by the community.

ELIAS DAVIDSON, ESQ. a well known and highly respected citizen of McConnellsburg, died on Tuesday week. He was well known to many of our citizens.

We are requested to state that the stores in Bedford, will all be closed to-morrow, (Christmas Day.)

Congress has as yet done little of a public or private nature worthy attention.

A merry Christmas to all our patrons.

THE GREAT REPUBLIC.—The first number of this new Magazine, is now before us, and gives promise of becoming one of the best works of the kind in the country. The finest writers in the Union, contribute to its pages. Terms—$3 per annum, for single copies $5 for two; $7 for three; $9 for four; and $10 for five. Address Oaksmith & Co., 112 and 114 William St., N. Y.

Subscribe at Once!—If you wish to secure a copy of that elegant engraving. "The Village Blacksmith," and the Art Journal, with the other premiums, be sure and subscribe $3 before the 1st of January, 1859.

THE MESSAGE.

Many of our cotemporaries deal severely with the President's late Message. Some of them charge the author with unmitigated falsehood, while others, more choice of terms, simply accuse him of a desire to misrepresent. *The Press*, speaking of Mr. Buchanan's views of the Kansas question, has a long article on the subject, which commences as follows:

"We do not know that we ever read with feelings of so much disgust any state paper as we have that part of the President's Message that relates to Kansas. The whole of it is a gross libel, from beginning to end."

The Pennsylvania *Inquirer*, always circumspect in its language, says:

"In its tone towards the people it is cold and repulsive—in that towards foreign countries it is warm and boastful, courteous, yet deadly.—It lacks the elements of a first-class state paper. It is devoid of frankness, and steadily steers clear of the most important suggestions upon topics of the most urgent magnitude to the nation."

The New York *Tribune* says:

"To undertake to refute, within the compass of a newspaper article, all the sophisms, misrepresentations, distortions, and positive untruths that are crammed into a modern pro-slavery President's message, would be preposterous."

"Independent," the intelligent Washington correspondent of the *North American*, thus refers to the message:

"Whether the President designed his Message for the express purpose, or not, he has furnished the staple of a new slavery agitation at the North, quite as potential as Uncle Tom's Cabin, though, perhaps, in a much less attractive form than that immensely popular publication. He has chosen precisely the topics best calculated to excite sectional resentment, and to renew the conflict in a more aggravated form. Kansas, Cuba, Mexico, the seizure of the Northern provinces, and the Amistad case are all so handled as to encourage this feeling, and, perhaps, were intended with special reference to that object."

BLAIR COUNTY.

A correspondent from Antis Township, to the *Whig*, gives the following notice of a heart-rending accident:

One of Mr. Stahl's dwelling houses, in which Mr. Bender lived and store house were consumed to-day by fire. With great difficulty the house in which Mr. Stahl lives (in Fostoria) was saved from ruins. The burning of the houses and their contents were nothing in comparison to the heart rending cries and agonies of Mrs. Bender, whose three little infants were consumed in the house. After the building was entirely burned down, parts of the bodies of the little innocents were found, the flesh on them and the bones charred. They would scarcely have been recognized, had it not been known they were in the house at the time.

How the fire originated is not known. Mr. Bender, after breakfast, went to work in the tanyard of J. Campbell, Esq., in Davidsburg, and Mrs. Bender left the children in the house, one a young infant lying on the bed, while she went out to milk the cow. Before she returned the house was discovered to be on fire, and it was impossible to enter it, so rapidly had the flames spread through the lower story, where the children were located. It is a sad and melancholy occurrence, and deeply heart rending to the afflicted parents who have been so suddenly deprived of their offspring.

The *Whig*, has the following notice of fat hogs, raised by our friend, Geo. R. Barndollar, Esq., of Bedford County:

LARGE HOGS.—At this season of the year our townsmen and farmers are bragging about their large porkers. Geo. R. Barndollar, Esq., of Woodberry, Bedford County, brought to our place on Friday last, seven of the finest we have seen in one lot for a long time. They weighed over thirty-one hundred pounds and were purchased by Mr. Frank Deshner, of Hollidaysburg. Mr. Barndollar is a good feeder and takes delight in raising fine stock.

The following items are from the same paper:

REVIVAL.—Rev. Mr. Dosh, of the Methodist Church, is holding a protracted meeting in his Church. A strong feeling in favor of Religion is prevailing among his hearers, and several have been forward to be prayed for.

COURT.—A special Court for Jury trials is now sitting at this place. The number of people in attendance is small. Judge Kimmell is on the Bench.

SENTENCED.—Judge McClure overruled the motion to grant a new trial to David S. Evens, for the murder of his wife, and Tuesday last sentenced him to be executed. The prisoner protested that he was innocent, notwithstanding he acknowledged that the testimony warranted the jury in finding him guilty. This unfortunate man was at one time a class leader in the Methodist Church. Truly, the way of the transgressor is hard.

A Washingtonian society has been organized in Hollidaysburg, and the *Whig* says, "from almost every part of the country come accounts of the re-kindling of the old Washingtonian fires."

A GOOD PAPER.—The Pittsburg *Gazette*, (Daily and Weekly,) is now in its 73rd volume and a paper which we can cordially recommend. It has all the latest news, is beautifully printed, and is a firm and unflinching supporter of the Republican cause. The Daily is furnished in clubs of ten or more at $5 per annum, single copies $6. The Weekly, an immense sheet with from 27 to 30 columns of reading matter every week, is furnished at $1 per annum, to clubs of ten or more; $1,25 in clubs of five, or at $2,00 to single subscribers. Now is the time to subscribe.

CONFIRMATIONS.—The Senate has confirmed the appointment of J. Glancy Jones, of Pennsylvania as Minister to Austria, Wm. Preston, of Kentucky, as Minister to Spain, and Gen. Ward, of Georgia, as Minister to China, in place of Wm. B. Reed, resigned.

DEAD.—Robert M. Riddle, Esq., for many years editor of the Pittsburg Commercial *Journal*, died on Saturday morning last, in his 47th year.

The Affray Between Messrs. English and Montgomery.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19, 1858.

The account of the affray between Messrs. English and Montgomery, given by the Washington *Star*, and telegraphed to the Northern evening papers on Saturday, is pronounced by Montgomery incorrect and one-sided. His statement, as given to me yesterday shortly after the occurrence, is as follows:

"I have not spoken to English this session or taken any notice of him when we met, as we have occasionally. The reason is that he made a speech to the crowd who serenaded him on the night of the passage of his bill, in which he said that he had associated with me and other anti-Lecompton Democrats only to find out our plans and defeat us. From that time I have looked upon him as a treacherous spy and an unfit associate for gentlemen. About noon to-day, I was walking down Pennsylvania avenue, and had just passed Willard's and crossed Fourteenth street, when I saw English coming toward me, holding out his hand, saying, 'How do you do, Mr. Montgomery?'

"I made no answer, but passed on without any sign of recognition. I had walked a few steps when I received from behind a very violent blow on the left side of my head, given with such a force as for a moment to stagger and confuse me.

"I had not the least idea who or what had struck me, but turning round I saw English with a large cane, which he held in both hands, and from the position in which he stood, and the direction of the blow, must have so held when he struck me. He exclaimed:

"'G—d d—n you, I'll teach you to insult me in that way.'

"He stepped backward quickly as he spoke: I rushed at him, and as I was about to close with him, he drew a sword from a cane and presented it at me; as I had no weapon of any kind, I stepped off the sidewalk and picked up a piece of brick, which I threw at him, hitting him on the leg; he kept retreating, and before I could find another missile, had got to such a distance that it was useless to pursue him."

Two persons, Wm. Couch and Daniel Cox, witnessed the affair. I have seen a statement, made and signed by Couch, which confirms Montgomery's Statement in every particular.—Couch says:

"Mr. English spoke, saying, 'How are you, Mr. Montgomery?' Montgomery neither spoke nor paid any attention to this salutation, but passed on down the Avenue. Mr. English stepped after him a few steps, and struck him from behind, with his cane, a very heavy blow on the side of the head. Montgomery turned on him. English stepped back, and drew his sword cane, as though about to stab Montgomery with it. Montgomery stepped back into the Avenue, and caught up a piece of brick.—English was running when Montgomery threw the brick, and hit him on the heel or lower part of the leg. Montgomery went back for another stone, and English ran rapidly away up Fourteenth street. When Montgomery came back, English had run a half square, and was beyond his reach. We were the only persons close by. We saw and heard all that passed. Montgomery did not speak until after he was struck."

Daniel Cox fully corroborates Couch's statement, but says:

"I should add that Mr. Montgomery was unarmed, and that Mr. English held a cane in both hands and struck with great force."

Thomas Reed Keever, a hackman and grocer, who was standing on the opposite corner and saw the latter part of the affray, corroborates these witnesses.

Montgomery went immediately to a magistrate and made a charge of assault against English, who has been held to bail. Montgomery's face was badly bruised by the blow, which caused blood to flow profusely. He has kept his room since, and is attended by a physician. Had the cane struck an inch or two higher, so as to hit his temple instead of his cheek, he would most probably have been killed.

The fact that Montgomery had already twice passed English on Saturday without speaking, shows that the attack was premeditated.

PROSCRIPTION OF JUDGE DOUGLAS.

At a caucus of Democratic Senators held some days ago, it was decided to remove Judge Douglas, of Illinois, from the position he has so long held, of Chairman of the Committee on Territories. The vote stood 17 for removal to 7 against.

The seven Senators who voted against the proposition, were Toombs, Brown, Clingman, Johnson, of Tennessee, Shields, Hunter and Stewart. The supple tools of tyranny—Bigler among the rest—yielded a ready submission to the demands of Executive vengeance. Referring to this outrage, Forney's Philadelphia *Press*, says:

"The cause of his removal is, of course, his manly, straight-forward policy on the Kansas question. Not content with striking down every honest Democrat within its reach who dared to utter his sentiments of abhorrence of the Lecompton fraud, and writhing under the contemptible and ludicrously ignominious attitude in which it was placed by the Danite assault upon the regular Democratic organization in Illinois, the Administration has, to the surprise of every one, found a still, lower depth of infamy in which to wallow, and attempts, through the Senators who follow at his heels, to wield the rod of proscription in another shape over the dauntless Hero of Popular Sovereignty!

"Among the great mass of the American people there can be but one opinion of an act like this. A sentiment of profound contempt for all who were engaged in it will universally prevail, and each new dastardly blow of this kind struck at Douglas will only serve to raise him still higher in the affections of his countrymen."

This outrage upon Judge Douglas will create a profound sensation throughout the country from men of all parties—even among those who do not hold the Little Giant in special regard. We are of opinion that the Administration party will not make much by this movement. The act will recoil upon them ere long with terrible effect.

PENITENTIARY WARDEN APPOINTED.—The board of inspectors, at a meeting held recently, appointed Captain John Birmingham, late Prothonotary of Allegheny county, as Warden of the Western Penitentiary, in place of Maj. A. Beckman, recently deceased.

See advertisement of Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator in another column.

CHRISTMAS.

Cold as this, the "Winter-Monath" of the Saxons is, it heralds that joyous season of yule logs and evergreen wreaths, well-spread tables and of joyous fire-sides, which commemorates the advent of Him who brought peace and good-will. Let us prepare to follow the example of those wise men who presented gifts of frankincense and myrrh at Bethlehem, and gladden the hearts of our juvenile friends with *Christmas gifts!* How the little ones, the "three year olds," and all of that ilk, prattle of "Santa Claus," the jolly old elf, and his delightful pack, out of which they all expect a bestowal of something pleasing to their own fancies. We have heard one of these same "three year olds" repeating "by heart," as they say, with great glee and a genuine gusto, the whole of the following:

VISIT FROM SANTA CLAUS.

BY C. C. MOORE.

'Twas the night before Christmas, when all through the house
Not a creature was stirring—not even a mouse;
The stockings were hung by the chimney with care,
In hopes that St. Nicholas soon would be there.
The children were nestled all snug in their beds,
While visions of sugar-plums danced through their heads;
And mamma in her 'kerchief, and I in my cap,
Had just settled our brains for a long winter's nap,
When out on the lawn there arose such a clatter,
I sprang from the bed to see what was the matter.
Away to the window I flew like a flash,
Tore open the shutters and threw up the sash;
The moon on the breast of the new fallen snow
Gave the luster of mid-day to objects below.
When what to my wondering eyes should appear
But a miniature sleigh and eight tiny reindeer,
With a little old driver, so lively and quick,
I knew in a moment it must be St. Nick.
More rapid than eagles his coursers they came,
And he whistled and shouted and called them by name:
"Now, Dasher! now, Dancer! now, Prancer! now, Vixen!
On, Comet! on, Cupid! on, Donder and Blixen!
To the top of the porch! to the top of the wall!
Now, dash away, dash away, dash away all!"
As leaves before the wild hurricane fly,
When they meet with an obstacle, mount to the sky,
So up to the house top the coursers they flew,
With the sleigh-full of toys, and St. Nicholas too,
And then a twinkling I heard on the roof
The prancing and pawing of each little hoof,
As I drew in my head and was turning around,
Down the chimney St. Nicholas came with a bound;
He was dressed all in fur from his head to his foot,
And his clothes were all tarnished with ashes and soot;
A bundle of toys he had flung on his back,
And he looked like a pedler just opening his pack,
His eyes, how they twinkled! his dimples, how merry!
His cheeks were like roses, his nose like a cherry;
His droll little mouth was drawn up like a bow,
And the beard on his chin was as white as the snow,
The stump of a pipe he held tight in his teeth,
And the smoke, it encircled his head like a wreath;
He had a broad face, and a little round belly
That shook, when he laughed, like a bowl full of jelly;
He was chubby and plump, a right jolly old elf,
And I laughed when I saw him in spite of myself.
A wink of the eye, and a twist of the head,
Soon gave me to know I had nothing to dread.
He spoke not a word, but went straight to his work,
And filled all the stockings; then turned with a jerk,
And laying his finger aside of his nose,
And giving a nod, up the chimney he rose.
He sprung to his sleigh, to his team gave a whistle,
And away they all flew like the down on a thistle;
But I heard him exclaim, as he drove out of sight:
"Happy Christmas to all, and to all a good-night!"

MARRIED.

On the 9th inst. by the Rev. H. Wilson, Mr. WM. Y. POORMAN, of Schellsburg, and Miss ANNIE SANSOM, of Bedford, Pa.

At the Parsonage in Pattonsville, on Thursday evening the 16th inst., by the Rev. Wm. M. Deatrick, Mr. FRANCIS F. LITTLE and Miss CATHARINE KREPS, both of Pattonsville.

APPEALS.

NOTICE is hereby given to the taxable inhabitants of the County of Bedford, that an appeal will be held by the County Commissioners, on the days, and at the places specified, to wit:

For Liberty Township on Monday the 10th day of January next, at the house of George Tricker.

Broad Top Township on Tuesday the 11th at the house of James S. Beckwith.

East Providence Township on Wednesday the 12th at the house of D. A. T. Black

Monroe Township on Thursday the 13th at the house of Mrs. Rity.

Southampton Township on Friday the 14th at the house of William Adams Esq.

Colerain Township on Saturday the 15th at the house of Joshua Filler

Cumberland Valley Township on Monday the 17th at the house of Jacob Anderson.

Londonderry Township on Tuesday the 18th at the house of John Miller.

Harrison Township on Wednesday the 19th at the house of V. B. Wertz.

Juniata Township on Thursday the 20th at the house of Joseph Feller.

Napier township on Friday the 21st at the house of J. M. Robison, (in the Borough of Schellsburg.)

Schellsburg Borough on Monday the 24th at the house of J. M. Robison.

St. Clair Township on Tuesday the 25th at the house of Gideon D. Trout.

Union Township on Wednesday the 26th at the house of Michael Wyant.

Middle Woodbery Township on Thursday the 27th at the house of Henry Fluck.

South Woodberry Township on Friday the 28th at the house of A. & J. Stoner.

Hopewell Township on Saturday the 29th at the house of John Dasher.

West Providence Township on Monday the 31st at the house of Philip Steckman.

Snakespring township on Tuesday the 1st day of February next at the house of Daniel L. Deffibaugh.

Bedford Township on Wednesday the 2d at the Commissioners office.

Bedford Borough on Thursday the 3rd at the Commissioners office.

When and where all persons and corporations feeling themselves agrieved at the enumeration and valuation of their taxable property and effects, made pursuant to the several Acts of Assembly, in such case made and provided, are requested to attend and state their greivances for redress according to law.

H. NICODEMUS Clerk } *H. J. BRUNER,*
Commissioners office. } *C. EVANS,*
Dec. 24, 1858.-d. } *J. BECKLEY, Com'rs.*

STRAY SHEEP.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, living in Colerain Township, about 1st of Dec. inst., twelve sheep, two with an under crop out of the right ear, one with the ends off both ears, all the sheep are white, and nine without marks—the owner or owners are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

Dec. 24, 1858-c. *EMANUEL KEGG.*

J. W. LINGENFELTER,

Attorney at Law and Land Surveyor,

WILL attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

Will practice in Bedford and Fulton Counties.

☞Office one door West of the Union Hotel.

Dec, 24, 1858.

The rumor which so agitated the newspapers a few days ago, that an English frigate had boarded and searched an American vessel-of-war, turns out to be a false alarm. The news from Washington in reference to existing relations between this country, England, and France is of the most auspicious character. There is not only to pretext for war, but no ghost of a pretext for such a folly.

THE NICARAGUAN FILIBUSTERS—ESCAPE OF THE SCHOONER SUSAN.—MOBILE, Dec. 9—The friends of the Nicaraguan filibusters are greatly elated at the accounts received of the escape of the schooner Susan, having on board one hundred and forty "emigrants" for Nicaragua, well provided with provisions and munitions of war.—The schooner succeeded in escaping on Tuesday afternoon in consequence of the revenue cutter McClelland, sent in pursuit, having got aground in Navy Cove. She is now about four hundred miles distant on her voyage to Nicaragua.

The Warren County Bank after fluttering for some time, has at last closed its doors. The money of this bank has circulated extensively in some parts of the State.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Bedford County, the subscriber will sell at public sale on the premises, on Saturday the 22d of January next,

A HOUSE AND LOT OF GROUND,

late the property of Mrs. Sophia Mower, dec'd situate in Bainsburg, Colerain Township, Bedford County, being the 14th lot north from the public square, and on the East side of main street, containing 82½ feet in front and running 198 feet back, adjoining Joshua Filler on the north an alley on the east and south and main street on the west. The improvements are a two story log house, with a large number of good fruit trees on the lot, such as apples, plums, cherries, pears, &c.

The terms will be cash.

EMANUEL J DIEHL, Adm'r

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

THERE will be sold at public vendue, on the premises, at Bloody Run, on Friday, the 18th day of January, next, at one o'clock of said day, one House and Lot of ground and out building, situate in the Town of Bloody Run, adjoining Lots of Mr. Barndollar and Mrs. Tate, on the south side of the Turnpike Road, and fronting the same.

Attention will be given, and terms made known on day of sale, by

JOHN SPARKS,
Att'y in fact for Christian Steckman, and others, and *VAL. STECKMAN,*
Guardian of George Steckman's minor heirs.
Dec. 24, 1858.

NOTICE.

BELIEVING that short settlements is the plan for conducting all business operations—our books will be ready for settlement on the first day of January 1859. Every account not settled by period named—must then be closed by Cash or Note.

OSTER MANSPEAKER & CARN.
J. & J. M. SHOEMAKER,
A. B. CRAMER & Co.
REED & MINNICH,
FURGESON & Co.

Dec. 24, 1858.

Estate of Samuel Carterigit Dec'd.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted by the Register of Bedford County to the undersigned upon the estate of Samuel Carteright, late of Middle Woodberry Township Bedford County dec'd all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to come forward and make immediate payment and those having claims against the estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement to the undersigned at Claysburg Blair County Pa. *DANIEL SHOCK.*

Dec. 24, 1858. *Adm'r.*

Bedford County, ss.

At an Orphans Court, held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 15th day of November, A. D., 1858, before the same Court,

On motion of JOHN MOWER, Esq., the Court grant a Rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of John Claar, late of Bedford Borough, in said County, dec'd, to wit: Jacob, who is dead, leaving issue, a Daughter, Mary Ann, who is intermarried with George Hines, residing in the State of Ohio, Mary McKinley residing in Bedford, Catharine, intermarried with Anthony Stiffler, residing in Bedford, John, who is dead, leaving five Children, viz: George, residing in the West, Henry, residing in Fredrick County, Md., William residing in the West, Margaret, intermarried with George Beckley, residing in Fredrick County, Md., and John residing at the same place, Joseph, Sarah, intermarried with Thomas Slack, now dead, leaving issue, six children, residing in Bedford County, viz: George, Mary, intermarried with G. J. Rock, Jane, Margaret, Amanda and Franklin, Elizabeth, intermarried with Jacob Over, residing in Bedford and Samuel, residing in the State of Kentucky, to be and appear at an Orphans Court to be held at Bedford in and for said County, on the 2d Monday, 14th day of February next, to accept or refuse to take the said Real Estate of said John Claar, deceased, at the Valuation, or show cause why the same should not be sold by order of the said Court.

L.S. IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF I have hereto set my hand, and seal of said Court, at Bedford, the 24th day of November, A. D 1858.

Attest, SAMUEL H. TATE, Clerk.
WILLIAM S. FLUKE, Sheriff.
Dec. 17, 1858.

Bedford County, ss.

At an Orphans Court, held at Bedford, in and for Bedford County, on the 15th day of November A. D., 1858, before the Judges of the same Court,

On motion of JOHN MOWER, Esq., the Court grant a Rule upon the heirs and legal reprentatives of John Kegg, late of Colerain tp., in said County, deceased, to wit: William, residing in Hancock County, Ohio, Emanuel, Mary Ann, residing in Bedford County, John, residing in California, Jacob, Josiah, residing in Bedford County, Rebecca, residing in Huntingdon County, Pa., and Margaret, residing Bedford County, to be and appear at an Orphans Court to be held at Bedford, in and for said County, on the 2d Monday 14th day of February next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said John Kegg, deceased, at the Valuation, or show cause why the same should not be sold by order of the said Court.

L.S. IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the said Court, at Bedford, the 24th day of November, A. D 1858.

Attest, S. H. TATE, Clerk.
WM. S. FLUKE, Sheriff.
Dec. 17, 1858.

SELLING OFF AT COST.

MRS. H. D. PEUGH wishes to retire from business; and will sell an entire Stock of goods at cost! Ladies wishing to supply themselves with goods at wholesale prices, would do well to call before the following handsome articles are disposed of.

Rich silks, French Merinos, Cashmeres, Alpacas, Poplins, French and American De Lanes, Velvets, Shawls, Cloaks, Mantles, Ladies' and Childrens' Furs, Clouds, Hoods, Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, French Work, Gloves, Hosiery, Shoes, Jewelry, Perfumery, and an endless variety of Fancy Goods.

Milliners would find it to their advantage to examine the assortment in the Millinery department.

Dec. 17, 1858.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

Auditor's Notice.

Chaffe, Stout & Co., vs D. S. Berkstresser, } Testatum Venditioni Exponas, from Huntingdon County, No. 2, November term, 1858. The undersigned appointed Auditor to make distribution of the money in the hands of Sheriff Fluck, arising from sale of Defts. property, to and among the creditors entitled to the same, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Friday, January 14, 1859, at his office, at which all persons interested can attend, if they see proper.

R. D. BARCLAY.
Auditor.

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, to report a distribution of the money in the hands of Jeremiah Weight and Simon Karn, Executors &c., of Charles Weight, deceased, will attend to the duties of said appointment, at his Office, in the Borough of Bedford, on Wednesday, the 5th day of January, 1859, at 10 o'clock of said day, when and where all parties interested can attend.

JOHN P. REED,
Auditor.

Administrators' Notice.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the subscribers, living in Colerain Township, on the estate of Samuel Diehl, late of said Township, dec'd., all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY P. DIEHL,
ANDREW KOONS,
Dec. 17, 1858-f. *Adm'rs.*

Attention Bedford Riflemen!

YOU are hereby ordered to appear in Winter Uniform, (with plume and pompoon,) at the Court House, in Bedford, on Saturday, the 8th day of January, next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., with ten rounds of blank cartridge. It is expected that a full turn out will be made, as business of importance demands every member present, who wishes any benefit arising from the late Military Law, passed April, 1858.

By order of the Capt.

WM. DIBERT, O. S.

Dec. 10, 1858.

CASH BUYERS, LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS,

AND buy your goods at the CHEAP STORE of

OSTER, MANSPEAKER & CARN,

Where they have just received their second supply of

NEW WINTER GOODS.

Embracing a large and well selected Stock of all kinds of GOODS for the season, and at greatly REDUCED PRICES. They call special attention to their

Boot and Shoe Department,

Where you will find a large and varied stock of

BOOTS and SHOES,

Made expressly to their order, and which they will sell at the lowest prices.

N.B. Produce taken in exchange for Goods.
Dec. 3, 1858.-2m.

A. B. Cramer & Co.

HAVE just received a large and general assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

all of which have been purchased since the great decline in prices East.

Our assortment is the best we have ever offered, including all the newest styles in every department.

Unprecedented bargains will be offered our friends and enstomers for cash or produce.

A liberal credit will be extended to those only, who will promptly settle their accounts every January, by *cash or note.*

No trouble to show goods. Call and see the bargains.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.
Oct. 29, 1858.

BLOODY RUN FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscribers are now prepared, at their Foundry in Bloody Run, to fill all orders for castings of any description for Grist and Saw Mills, Threshing Machines, Apple Mills, Ploughs, and all things else in their line that may be needed in this or the adjoining counties.

We manufacture Threshing Machines of 2 4 or 6 Horse power, *warranted* equal if not superior to any made in the State. We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Woodcock, Plug, and Hillside Ploughs, *warranted* to give satisfaction or no *sale.* Points, shares and landsides, to fit all Woodcock or Seyler Ploughs in the County.

Farmer's Bells, Ploughs and Castings of our make may be had at Foundry prices at the store of Wm. Hartley, Bedford, Pa., Louderbaugh & Pee, East Providence Tp., John Nycum & Son, Rays Hill. Times being hard, we offer great inducements to Farmers and Mechanics to buy of us.

All kinds of repairing done in a neat and substantial manner, and all work warranted. Call and examine our work and castings and judge for yourselves.

JOSIAH BAUGHMAN & BRO.
March 26, 1858.-tf.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will offer at public sale on the premises in Pleasantville, St. Clair Township, on

SATURDAY, THE 8th OF JANUARY, next,

the following described real estate, viz:

A Lot of ground in said Town, with Dwelling House, Store House, Stable and other improvements thereon, now in possession of Simon Hershman.

Terms: Cash at confirmation of sale.

O. E. SHANNON,
Adm'r of the estate of Louisa Hammer, dec'd.
Nov. 26, 1858.-d.

STRAY.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, living in Bedford township, sometime in August last, a red and white spotted steer, supposed to be about three years old, a crop off the left ear, and a piece out of the right ear. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

CHARLES SMITH.

Dec. 10, 1858.-c.

D. S. RIDDLE,
Formerly of Bedford, Pa.
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
74, WALL ST. NEW YORK.

All business promptly attended to.
Dec. 3, 1858.

FOR SALE, OR TRADE.

A Farm within one mile of the Rail Road and two miles of Stonerstown, in the Broad Top Coal region, containing about 160 acres, being good bottom land—about one-half cleared and the balance well timbered. The farm is well improved, and a fine spring of excellent water at the door of the house—also two good orchards of fruit trees on the premises.

ALSO,

A farm in Morrison's Cove, adjoining lands of David Stuckey, Barley's heirs, Jacob Furry and others, containing about 200 acres, one half cleared and the balance well timbered, with an abundance of locust and chestnut timber. There are several never failing springs upon the premises with a constantly running stream through the farm. There is also a large and thrifty young orchard bearing fruit thereon. The improvements are a rough cast House, Log Barn and out buildings.

ALSO,

160 acres of land in Harrison County, Iowa, of first class prairie, close to timber and within a few miles of the Missouri river above Council B'luffs.

ALSO,

334 acres in Story Co., Iowa

ALSO,

113 acres in Pottawattamie Co., Iowa, near Council Bluffs.

ALSO

Lot no. 8 of block 53 in the city of Omaha, Nebraska Territory

ALSO,

The farm in Morrison's Cove, adjoining Bloomfield Furnace, known as the "Pearson property" lately owned by David Daniels, containing 131 acres and 60 perches, with an excellent orchard of fruit trees thereon and never failing water at the door. The improvements are one large frame House, one log House and barn, with convenient out-builings. The land is good—produces well, and is in a high state of cultivation. A good pike is close by, leading to Hollidaysburg, which, with the Furnaces make a ready market at the door for all kinds of produce.

Nov. 12, 1858. O. E. SHANNON.

Notice of Inquisition.

WHEREAS, Philip H. Hoover, late of Juniata Township, Bedford County died, seized of the following real estate, to wit: a tract of land, situate in said township, containing one hundred and eighty two acres, more or less. with about 90 acres cleared, having thereon erected two dwelling houses, barn, stable, &c., adjoining lands of Jacob Dull, Henry Horn, Peter Hilligas and others, which by his last will and testament he devised to his sons, to wit: George, residing in Stark County, Ohio; Henry and John residing in Bedford County, Pa.; William, residing in Somerset County, Pa.; Philip, residing in Bedford County, aforesaid; and Jacob, residing in Henry County, Iowa; leaving also a widow, Margaret Hoover, to whom he gave the "one third of all the interest of all his estate" but who declines taking under the will aforesaid; leaving issue also daughters, to wit: Catherine, Maria, Susanna; and grandchildren, the issue of Margaret, and of Elizabeth, both deceased.

Now therefore, a writ of partition or valuation having been granted, on petition by the Orphans Court of Bedford County, and to me directed, notice is hereby given to all the above parties interested, that I will proceed to hold an inquisition or valuation on the said premises, on Thursday, the 30th day of December instant, on the premises, when and where all persons interested can attend.

WM. S. FLUKE, Sheriff.
Sheriffs Office, Bedford Dec. 3, 1858.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will offer at public sale on the premises on

FRIDAY THE 7th DAY OF JANUARY NEXT,

the following described real estate situate in St. Clair Township, viz: a tract of land containing 181 acres and 90 perches, with Log House, Frame Barn and other buildings threon. There is also an apple orchard on the premises.

This land adjoins John R. and Andrew Mowry, Christ's heirs, Jacob Burket and others—is in a good state of cultivation, is well watered and presents fair opportunities for profitable investment.

Terms: Cash at confirmation of Sale.

O. E. SHANNON,
Adm'r of the Estate of Philip Fckes, dec'd.
Nov. 26, 1858.-d.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

THE Teachers of Bedford Co. are hereby requested to meet in Bedford on Wednesday the 29th of December to hold a two days' Institute in connection with the Teachers of the Normal School. It is the duty of all the Teachers in the county to attend. Several addresses may be expected on the occasion. School Directors, Friends of Education and the Public in gengral are respectfully invited to attend.

H. HECKERMAN, *Co. Supt.*

BEDFORD ACADEMY.

THE Winter session of Bedford Academy will commence on Monday next, 22d, inst.

G. W. AUGHINBAUGH,
Nov. 19, 1858. *Principal.*

PICKLING VINEGAR.

PINE Cider Vinegar just received—also mould Candles. Extra quality.

Oct. 1, 1858. A. B. CRAMER & Co.

TO INVALIDS.

Dr. Hardman, Analytical Physician

Physician for diseases of the Lungs, Throat and Heart, formerly Physician to the

CINCINNATI MARINE HOSPITAL, also to INVALIDS RETREAT.

Author of "Letters to Invalids," Editor of the "Medical Stethyscope," &c.,

DECEMBER APPOINTMENTS.

Bedford, Washington House, Wednesday, Dec. 22d.

Somerset, Glade House, Dec. 20.

Cumberland, Dec. 17.

Johnstown, Dec. 24.

DR. Hardman treats Consumption, Bronchitis Asthma, Larryngitis, and all diseases of the throat and lungs, by medical Inhalation, lately used in the Bromton Hospital, London. The great point in the treatment of all human maladies is to get at the disease in the direct manner. All medicines are estimated by their action upon the organ requiring relief. This is the important fact upon which Inhalation is based. If the stomach is diseased we take medicine l irectly into the stomach. If the lungs are diseased, breathe or inhale medicated vapors directly into the lungs. Medicines are the antidotes to disease and should be applied to the very seat of disease. Inhalation is the application of this principle to the treatment of the lungs, for it gives us direct access to those intricate air cells and tubes which lie out of reach of avery other means of administering medicines.—The reason that consumption, and other diseases of the lungs, have heretofore resisted all treatment has been because they had never been approached in a direct manner by medicine. They were intended to act upon the lungs and yet were applied to the stomach. Their action was intended to be local, and yet they were so administered that they should act constitutionally, exending immediate and principal action upon the unoffending stomach, whilst the foul ulcers within the lungs were unmolested. Inhalation brings the medicine in direct contact with the disease, without the disadvantage of any violent action. Its application is so simple that it can be employed by the youngest infant or feeblest invalid. It does not derange the stomach, or interfere in the least degree with the strength, comfort, or business of the patient.

OTHER DISEASES TREATED.—In relation to the following diseases, either when complicated with lung affections or existing alone, I also invite consultation. I usually find them promptly curable.

Prolapsus and all other forms of female complaints, irregularities, and weakness.

Palpitation and other forms of Heart Disease Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, and all other diseases of stomach and bowels, &c.

All diseases of the eye and ear. Neuralgia, Epilepsy, and all forms of nervous disease. No charge for consultation.

S. D. HARDMAN, M. D.
July 8, 1858.

SAVE A DOLLAR!

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.

SUBSCRIBE FOR 1859.

THIS pupular monthly magazine will be greatly enlarged for 1859. It will contain nearly 1000 pages; from 25 to 30 steel plates; and about 800 Wood Engravings—and all this for only Two Dollars a year. This is more, proportionately, than any magazine ever gave—hence "Peterson" is emphatically

The Magazine for the Times!

In addition to the usual quantity of Tales, Poems, &c., there will be given *Three Original Novelets,* viz: "Jillian," by MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS; "The Old Stone Mansion," by CHARLES J. PETERSON; and "Helen Graeme," by FRANK LEE BENEDICT—"Peterson's Magazine" is conceded to have no rival for

ITS COLORED FASHION PLATES!

Each number contains a Fashion Plate, engraved on Steel and colored; also, a dozen or more New Styles, engraved on Wood. Also, a Pattern, from which a dress, mantilla, or child's costume can be cut out without the aid of a mantue-maker.

It is also unrivaled for its magnificent Mezzotints! Patterns for the work table! Patterns for bonnets, cloaks, dresses, &c. Household and other receipts. It is the best lady's Magazine in the World. Try it for one year.

TERMS--ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

One copy, one year,	$2 00
Three copies, for one year,	5 00
Five copies, for one year,	7 50
Eight copies, for one year,	10 00
Sixteen copies, for one year,	20 00

PREMIUMS FOR CLUBS.—Three, five, eight or sixteen copies make a Club. To every person getting up a Club, our "Album for 1859" will be given, gratis, or, if preferred, a copy of the Magazine for 1858. For a club of sixteen, an extra copy of the Magazine for 1859, in addition. Address post-paid,

CHARLES J. PETERSON,
306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. No 18.
☞Specimens sent gratis.
Nov. 26, 1858.

PICKLES AND SHOES TO BOOT.

"Many men of many minds,"
Many shoes of many kinds;
From sizes one to number nine,
Allowing some for heel behind.

Boots for men and women too,
Some high, some low, some old and new,
With shanghai tops and pointed heels,
To make him high who lowly feels.

If prices do not suit your mind,
Just take a little cheaper kind;
But when you buy cheap shoes, beware,
For cheapest shoes are first to tear.

If fruits or pickles well put up,
Preserved fruits, or nice catsup,
Be bothering any one to taste.
To FERGUSON'S be sure to haste.

Tobacco and cigars are there,
Of qualities and kinds quite rare;
To please the taste of every one,
And make the boys appear full grown.

We take all kinds of trade for goods,
E'en wagons full from out the woods—
All kinds of produce, and of grain,
Will be received and sold again.

Now call and see this store of shoes,
Of pickles and preserves for use;
And when you call, just bring along,
What is the object of our song,

HARD TIMES RELIEF!

Nov. 5, 1858.

RICH FALL GOODS! MRS. SARAH E. POTTS,

HAS just returned from the cities with a large and handsome stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Elegant cheap goods of all kinds, English merinos, 25 cts. per yard, shawls of every discription, and all prices, bought low at auction. Also, a large and handsome assortment of cloaks, furs victorine capes, cuffs and muffs, bonnets of all kinds, velvet, satin, drawn silks, gray straw, trimmed and untrimmed. An endless assortment of ribbons, feathers and flowers and rushes, gloves and hosiery, boots and shoes, and a full assortment of all kinds of FANCY GOODS. Country Milliners can be supplied with all kinds of Millinary Goods.

Oct. 22, 1858.

THE GREAT BEAUTIFIER

So Long Unsuccessfully Sought,

FOUND AT LAST!

FOR IT RESTORES PERMANENTLY GRAY hair to its original color; covers luxuriantly the bald head; removes all dandruff, itching and all scrofula, scald head and all eruptions; makes the hair soft, healthy, and glossy; and will preserve it to any imaginable age, removes, as if by magic, all blotches, &c. from the face, and cures all neuralgia and nervous head ache. See circular and the following.

DOVER, N. H., Feb. 2d, 1857.

PROF. O. J. WOOD & CO—Gents: Within a few days we have received so many orders and calls for Pro. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, that to day we were compelled to send to Boston for a quantity. (the 6 dozen you forwarded all being sold,) while we might order a quantity from you. *Every bottle we have sold seems to have produced three new customers* and the approbation, and patronage it receives from the most substantial and worthy citizens of our vicinity, fully convince us that it is A MOST VALUABLE PREPARATION.

Send us as soon as you can gross of $1 size; and one dozen $2 size; and believe us yours very respectfully.

DANIEL LATHORP & Co.

Hickory Grove, St. Charles Co., Mo. Nov. 19, 1856.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—Dear Sir: Some time last summer we were induced to use some of your Hair Restorative, and its effects were so wonderful, we feel it our duty to you and the afflicted, to report it.

Our little son's head for some time had been perfectly covered with sores, and some called it scald head. The hair almost entirely came off in consequence, when a friend, seeing his sufferings, advised us to use your Resterative, we did so with little hope of success, but to our surprise, and that of all our friends a very few applications removed the disease entirely, and a new and luxuriant crop of hair soon started out, and we can now say that our boy has as healthy a scalp, and as luxuriant a crop of hair as any other child. We can therefore, and do hereby recommend your Restorative, as a perfect remedy for all diseases of the scalp and hair. We are, yours respectfully,

GEORGE W. HIGGINBOTHAM,
SARAH A. HIGGINBOTHAM.

Gardiner, Maine, June 22, 1855.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—Dear Sir: I have used two bottles of Professor Wood's Hair Restorative, and can truly say it is the greatest discovery of the age for restoring and changing the Hair. Before using it I was a man of seventy. My Hair has now attained its original color. You can recommend it to the world without the least fear, as my case was one of the worst kind.

Yours Respectfully.
DANIEL N. MURPHY.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors 312 Broadway, New York, (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment.) and 114 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.

For sale by Dr. B. F. Harry.
And sold by all good Druggists.
Oct. 1, 1858.

Iron City College

Iron City Commercial College.

PITTSBURGH, PA. CHARTERED 1855.

300 Students attending January, '58.

Now the largest and most thorough Commercial School of the United States. Young men prepared for actual duties of the Counting Room.

J. C. SMITH, A. M. Prof. of Book-keeping and Science of Accounts.

A. T. DOUTHETT, Teacher of Arithmetic and Commercial Calculation.

J. A. HEYDRICK and T. C. JENKINS, Teachers of Book-keeping.

A. COWLEY and W. A. MILLER, Profs, of Penmanship.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE ENTRY BOOK-KEEPING,

As used in every department of business.

COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC—RAPID BUSINESS WRITING—DETECTING COUNTERFEIT MONEY—

MERCANTILE CORRESPONDENCE—COMMERCIAL LAW—

Are taught, and all other subjects necessary for the success and through education of practical business man.

12 PREMIUMS.

Drawn all the premiums in Pittsburg for the past three years, also in Eastern and Western Cities, for best Writing.

NOT ENGRAVED WORK.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION.

Students enter at any time—No vacation—Time unlimited—Review at pleasure—Graduates assisted in obtaining situations—Tuition for Full Commercial Course, $35,00—Average time 8 to 12 weeks—Board, $2.50 per week—Stationery, $6,00—Entire cost, $60,00 to $70,00.

☞Ministers' Sons received at half price.

For Card—Circular—Specimens of Business and Ornamental Writing—inclose two stamps, and address

F. W. JENKINS, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Oct. 1, 1858.-2y.

NOTICE.

GEORGE B. AMICK, surviving partner of the late firm of GEO. B. AMICK & BROTHER, notifies all persons interested, that the books of said firm remain in his hands for settlement, and that circumstances demand an immediate closing up of the business of said firm. Persons indebted or having settlements to make, are therefore requested to call on the subscriber without delay.

St. Clairsville, June 11, 1858.-tf.

The subscriber will continue the *mercantile business* at the *old stand,* where he will be happy to meet and supply the wants of his friends and customers at all times. He will receive in a couple of weeks a new supply of seasonable goods, which he is determined to sell on the most reasonable terms.

GEO. B. AMICK.

MUSIC & MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—Pianos, Melodeons, Flutes, Guitars, Brass Horns, Clarionets, Drums, etc., of various manufacture, always on hand. *Bands supplied at city wholesale rates.* We keep always on hand a full assortment of all the new and fashionable music, which we mail *at our expense* to any part of the country.

N. B. Music nged to order.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg.

March 7, 1857.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership heretofore existing and doing business under the firm name of Barclay & Garretson, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The Books, &c., are in the hands of B. W. Garretson, who is authorized to settle the business of the late firm.

S. M. BARCLAY,
Nov. 5, 1858. B. W. GARRETSON.

SELLING OFF AT COST.

IN order to make room for Fall and Winter Goods J. & J. M. Shoemaker will sell goods at very reduced prices, at the Colonnade Store.

Aug. 27.

Physicians prescriptions carefully compounded, at all hours of the day or night at Dr Harry's, Drug Store.

August6. 1858.

DR. W. H. WHITMOR,

OF Lancaster City, late of Philadelphia, where he has been in successful practice for a number of years, received his education at the best Medical College in the United States, and had the experience and practice in the different Hospitals for several years, a member of the Analytical Medical Institute of New York, and late Surgeon of the United States Navy, now offers himself to the public to attend any professional calls.

The purest medicines always on hand direct from the best Laboratories of our country, and the Botanical Gardens of the world. No patent medicine prescribed or recommended. Medicines used only which will not break down the constitution, but will renovate the system from all injuries it has sustained from mineral medicines. Chronic and difficult diseases must be treated upon analytical principles, which is to know and ascertain what disease is. Its nature and character require a knowledge of the chemical constituents of every solid and fluid of the human body; the changes those solids and fluids are capable of undergoing. To know what medicines to employ to cure diseases, requires a knowledge of the chemical constituents of all agents employed in medicine; and if we are in possession of this knowledge, it is possible to cure any disease—no matter of how long standing—and leave the patient in a healthy and perfectly cured condition.

Melancholy, Aberration, or that state of alienation and weakness of the mind which renders persons incapable of enjoying the pleasures of performing the duties of life; Dyspepsia; that distressing disease and fell destroyer of health and happiness, undermining the constitution, and yearly carrying thousands to untimely graves, can most emphatically be cured. Rheumatism, in any form or condition, chronic or acute, warranted curable; Epilepsy or falling sickness; all chronic and stubborn cases of Female Diseases radically removed; Salt Rheum, and every description of ulcerations; Piles and Scrofulous Diseases, which have baffled all previous medical skill can be cured by my treatment, when the constitution is not exhausted.

I do say all diseases (yes, *Consumption*) can be cured.

☞ *Cancer cured without the knife..*

I will remain in my office on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 9 o'clock A. M., to accommodate patients from a distance, and consult in the English and German languages. Will make visits to any distance if required. May be addressed by letter, Fulton Square, Lancaster city, Pa.

July 30, 1858-1y.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR,

PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD.

Compounded entirely from GUMS,

IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public, that acts as a *Cathartic,* carier, milder, and more effectual than any other medicine known. It is not only a *Cathartic,* but a *Liver* remedy, acting first on the *Liver* to eject its morbid matter, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, thus accomplishing two purposes effectually, without any of the painful feelings experienced in the operations of most *Cathartics.* It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it; and when taken daily in moderate doses, will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

The Liver is one of the principal regulators of the human body, and when it performs its functions well the powers of the system are fully developed. The *stomach* is almost entirely dependent on the healthy action of the Liver for the proper performance of its functions. When the stomach is at fault, the bowels are at fault, and the whole system suffers in consequence of one organ—the *Liver*—having ceased to do its duty. For the disease of that organ, one of the proprietors has made it his study, in a practice of more than twenty years, to find some remedy wherewith to counteract the many derangements to which it is liable.

To prove that this remedy is at last found, any person troubled with Liver Complaint in any of its forms, has but to try a bottle, and conviction is certain.

These gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stamach, causing food to digest well, purifying the blood, giving tone and health to the weak machinery, removing the causes of the disease, and effecting a radical cure.

Bilious attacks are cured, and, what is better, prevented by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorator.

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken before retiring prevents nightmare.

Only one dose taken at night loosens the bowels gently, and cures costiveness.

One dose taken after each meal will cure Dyspepsia.

☞One dose of two tea-spoonsful will always relieve Sick Headache.

One bottle taken for female obstruction removes the cause of the disease, and makes a perfect cure.

Only one dose immediately relieves Cholic, while

One dose often repeated is a sure cure for Cholera Morbus, and a preventive of Cholera.

One dose taken often will prevent the recurrence of bilious attacks while it relieves all painful feelings.

☞Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after long sickness.

One bottle taken for Jaundice removes all yellowness or unnatural color from the skin.

One dose taken a short time before eating gives vigor to the appetite and makes food digest well.

One dose often repeated cures Chronic Diarrhœa in its worst forms, while summer and bowel complaints yield almost to the first dose.

One or two doses cures attacks caused by worms, while for worms in children, there is no safer or speedier remedy in the world, as it *never fails.*

A few bottles cures Dropsy, by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, and all Fevers of a Bilious Type. It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor. ☞Mix Water in the Mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

The Liver Invigorator

Is a great scientific Medical Discovery, and is daily working cures almost too great to believe. It cures as it by magic, *even the first dose giving benefit* and seldom more than one bottle is required to cure any kind of *Liver* Complaint, from the worst Jaundice or Dyspepsia to a common headache, all of which are the result of a *Diseased Liver.*

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

DR. SANFORD, Proprietor, 345 Broadway, N. Y. Sold in Bedford by Dr. B. F. HARRY, and retailed by all Druggists.

June 11, 5858.-zz.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR.

TURNPIKE ELECTION.

THE stockholders in the Somerset and Bedford turnpike Road Company will take notice that an election will be held at the house of Joshua Palmer, in Allegheny township, Somerset County, on Monday the 31 of January, next, to elect a President, six Managers and a Treasurer, to conduct the affairs of Said Company the ensuing year.

BENJAMIN KIMMEL, President.
Dec. 3, 1858.

HOLYDAY FESTIVITIES.

FURGUSON & Co have just received a splendid assortment of Fruits, Preserves, Pickles, Marmalades &c. including Peaches for Pies.—Brandy Cherries and Peaches, Pickled oysters, Salmon, Lobsters, Pine Apples, Limes, Apricots, Oranges &c., &c., &c.

Sold at the lowest living Profits.
Dec. 3, 1858.

JAYNE'S Wrights, Bennett's and Dyott's pills at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.
August 6, 1858.

BURNING FLUID and Pine oil always to be had at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store
August 6, 1858.

THE INQUIRER

Is published every Friday morning, in Juliana Street, in the white frame building, nearly opposite the Mengel House, by

DAVID OVER.

TERMS:

If paid in advance, $1.50; within the year, $2.00; and if not paid within the year, $2.50 will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid—except at the option of the Editor. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be regarded as a new engagement.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, (10 lines,) inserted three times for $1—every subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Longer ones in the same proportion. Each fraction of a square counted as a full square. All advertisements not specially ordered for a given time will be continued until forbid. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Job Printing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly and on reasonable terms.

DR. B. F. HARRY

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.
Nov. 6, 1857.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

DR. HARRY, at the Cheap Drug and Book Store, has just received, a large assortment of the best flavoring extracts, together with Baking Soda, Cream of Tartar, Saleratus, &c., of the very best quality, all of which he will sell at the lowest prices.

Plastering Laths!!

THE UNDERSIGNED having erected a Mill for sawing PLASTERING LATHS on his premises in Union Tp., Bedford county, is now ready to furnish any quantity on the shortest notice. Price $1.50 per thousand, 3 ft. long. Other lengths in proportion.

Letters addressed to me at St. Clairsville, will be promptly attended to.

WM. GRIFFITH.
Union Tp., Feb. 16, 1854.-zz.

JOB MANN, G. H. SPANG.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves in the Pratice of the Law, and will promptly attend to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of Mengel office and opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

MANN & SPANG.
June 1,—1854. tf.

Dr. F. C Reamer,
Physician and Surgeon.

Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. He may always be found (unless professionally engaged, at his Drug and Book Store, in Juliana St.

Feb. 19, 1857.

Hummel's
Premium Essence of Coffee.

COFFEE made by it will have a more delicate and finer flavor, and will be much more wholesome. It will also be clear without requiring anything to clarify it. For sale by

OSTER, MANSPEAKER & CARN.
New Store, No. 1, Cheapside.
June 18, 1858.

DENTIST.

C. N. HICKOK.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations in Dentistry in a neat manner. Teeth filled, plugged, extracted, &c., and if desired teeth inserted, from one to an entire set.

Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

Sold Out.

THE undersigned having disposed of his entire stock of Goods begs leave to notify all persons knowing themselves indebted to him either by note or book account to call and settle before the first of January 1859.

All neglecting to do so will find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

G. W. RUPP.
Oct. 22, 1858.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
CHAMBERSBURG, PA.,

BOOKSELLERS and STATIONERS, and Dealers in Music and Musical Instruments. Our stock consists of Books, Stationery, Music, Musical Instruments, Wall papers, Blinds, French, German and American Lithographs and steel engravings, gilt mouldings for frames, etc., etc., wholesale and retail. Dr. B. F. Harry is our agent for Bedford, and all orders given him will be promptly attended to.

March 7, 1857.

R. D. BARCLAY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL attend promptly and faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care.

☞Office on Juliana Street, in the building formerly occupied by S. M. Barclay, Esq., dec'd.
March 26, 1858.

WM. C. LOGAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

McCONNELLSBURG, PA.

WILL practice in the Courts of Fulton, Bedford and Franklin Counties. ☞Office on Main Street, opposite Speer's Hotel.

September 3, 1858.

WALL and BLIND PAPER.—Dr. B. F. Harry is our agent for this necessary article. By calling at his store, our patrons will see samples of our papers. We have made our spring selections with much care, and think we cannot fail to please.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS testamentary having been ganted to the subscriber, living in Cumberland Valley Township, on the Estate of Catherine Hardinger, late of said Township, dec'd all person indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

LEVI HARDINGER,
Dec. 10, 1858.-f. *Executor.*

Last Notice.

WE have left the Notes and accounts due us in East Providence Township, in the hands of G. W. Householder, Esq. also, our Notes and Books in the hands of M. M. Peebles, Esq., in Bloody Run. If not paid by the first of January next suits will be instituted, without respect to persons.

MURRAY & BROTHER.
Bloody Run,
Nov. 26, 1858.-*

HAGERSTOWN ALMANACS for 1859, at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.
Dec. 17, 1859.

PURE WHITE LEAD, Flaxseed oil and Spirits Turpentine at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.
August 6, 1858.

ceive them, who is required to reside on the coast, was unnecessary, and they might have been landed by our vessels anywhere in Africa, and left exposed to the sufferings and the fate which would certainly await them.

Mr. Monroe, in his special message of 17th of December, 1819, at the first session after the act was passed, announced to Congress what in his opinion, was its true construction. He believed it to be his duty under it, to follow these unfortunates into Africa, and make provision for them there, until they should be able to provide for themselves. In communicating this interpretation of the act of Congress, he stated that some doubt had been entertained as to its true intent and meaning, and he submitted the question to them, so that they might, 'should it be deemed advisable, amend the same before farther proceedings are had under it.'

Nothing was done by Congress to explain the act, and Mr. Monroe proceeded to carry it into execution according to his own interpretation. This, then became the practical construction. When the Africans from on board the Echo were delivered to the marshal at Charleston, it became my duty to consider what disposition ought to be made of them under the law. For many reasons, it was expedient to remove them from that locality as speedily as possible. Although the conduct of the authorities and citizens of Charleston, in giving countenance to the execution of the law, was just what might have been expected from their high character, yet a prolonged continuance of three hundred Africans in the immediate vicinity of that city, could not have failed to become a source of inconvenience and anxiety to its inhabitants. Where to send them, was the question. There was no portion of the coast of Africa, to which they could be removed with any regard to humanity, except to Liberia.

Under these circumstances, an agreement was entered into with the Colonization Society on the 7th of September last, a copy of which is herewith transmitted, under which the Society engaged for the consideratin of forty-five thousand dollars, to receive these Africans in Liberia from the agent of the United States, and furnish them during the period of one year thereafter, with comfortable shelter, clothing, provisions, and medical attendance, causing the children to receive schooling; and all, whether children or adults, to be instructed in the arts of civilized life, suitable to their condition.

This aggregate of forty-five thousand dollars was based upon an allowance of one hundred and fifty dollars for each individual, and as there has been considerable mortality among them, and may be more before they reach Africa, the society have agreed, in an equitable spirit, to make such a deduction from the amount, as under the circumstances may appear just and reasonable. This cannot be fixed until we shall ascertain the actual number which may become a charge to the society.

It was also distinctly agreed, that under no circumstances shall this government be called upon for any additional expenses.

The agents of the society manifested a laudable desire to conform to the wishes of the government, throughout the transaction. They assured me that, after a careful calculation, they would be required to expend the sum of one hundredand fifty dollars on each individuel in complying with the agreement, and they would have nothing left to remunerate them for their care, trouble, and responsibility. At all events, I could make no better arrangement, and there was no other alternative. During the period when the government itself, through its own agents' undertook the task of providing for the captured negroes in Africa, the cost per head was very much greater.

There having been no outstanding appropriation applicable to this purpose, I could not advance any money on the agreement. I therefore recommend that an appropriation may be made, of the amount necessary to carry it into effect.

Other captures of a similar character may, and probably will, be made by our naval forces; and I earnestly recommend, that Congress may amend the second section of the act of March 3, 1839, so as to free its construction from the ambignity which has so long existed, and render the duty of the President plain in executing its provisions.

I recommend to your favorable regard the local interests of the District of Columbia.—As the residence of Congress and the executive departments of the government, we cannot fail to feel a deep concern in its welfare. This is heightened by the high character and the peaceful and orderly conduct of its resident inhabitants.

I cannot conclude without performing the agreeable duty of expressing my gratification, that Congress so kindly responded to the recommendation of my last annual message, by affording me sufficient time before the close of their late session for the examination of all the bills presented to me for approval. This charge in the practice Congress, has proved to be a wholesome reform. It exerted a beneficial influence on the transaction of legislative business, and elicited the general approbation of the country. It enabled Congress to adjourn with that dignity and deliberation so becoming to the representatives of this great republic, without having crowded into general appropriation bills provisions foreign to their nature, and of doubtful constitutionality and expediency. Let me warmly and strongly commend this precedent, established by themselves, as a guide to their proceedings during the present session.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON CITY, December 6, 1858.

DOUGLAS AND BUCHANAN.

A Southern Democratic editor, who has been suddenly struck with admiration of the rising star of democracy, says—"waive this question of Kansas—this dead issue—and wherein is not Douglas as good a democrat and as true to the South as James Buchanan. Let some one point out to us wherein he is inferior" We think ourselves it would be dfficult to decide. It is hard to tell which from tother or tother from which, as devotion to Southern interests is regarded. They are both in the same category, and each of them is like Martin Van Buren, of whom it was said in 1840.

"He wires in and wires out,
And leaves the people still in doubt
Whether the snake that made the track,
Is going North or coming back."

If a young lady yawns a half dozen times in succession, young man you had better get your hat.

THE "GREAT REPUBLIC" MONTHLY.

To the Public, the Book and Periodical Trade, and the Press.

We have the honor to announce that we shall issue, on or about the 1st of December next, so as to be in season to command the early attention of the public and the periodical trade, the FIRST NUMBER OF A NEW ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE, to be called THE 'GREAT REPUBLIC' MONTHLY.

It is intended to make this Magaze superior in every respect to anything ever before issued in this country. The general scope of its character can best be understood by its name. It will be thoroughly national—in no wise sectional or sectarian, and wholly impersonal. It will offer to the writers and thinkers of this Union a common field, where they can meet on the highest ground of cotemporary literature. It will aim to gather about it every variety of intellect.

The range of articles will be a wide one, covering, among other grounds, Essays, Sketches, Humorous Tales, Stories, Historical Incidents, Reviews, Critiques, Biographies, Scientific Articles, Travels, Table Talk, Dramas, Incidents, Politics, Poems, Ballads, Stanzas, Sonnets, Music, Correspondence, Gossip, etc., etc., etc.

The Magazine will be profusely illustrated in the highest style of wood engraving.

The Literary department will present greater variety, combined with more thorough excellence, it is believed, than ever before offered to the American public in a single periodical. The following authors and popular writers are included in the list of contributors engaged:

George D. Prentice,	Thomas Mackellar,
Charles Swain,	H J Brent, (Stirrup,)
Fitzgreen Halleck,	F W Hunt, M D,
Charles J. Ingersoll,	Edmund Flagg,
Oresters A. Brownson,	Fayette Hurd,
Gen. Geo. P. Morris,	Hannah F Gould,
Nathaniel Deering,	Sarah Helen Whitman,
Hon. Charles Gayarre,	Caroline K Kinkland,
Wm. Gilmore Simms,	Elizabeth F Ellet,
Park Benjamin,	Jane Ermina Locke,
Albert Pike, of Ark.,	Alice Carey,
Abbe Adrian Rouquette,	Phebe Carey,
Rev. Ralph Hoyt,	Madame Levert,
Seba Smith,(J Downing,)	Mary Forest,
J T Headley,	M E Stebbins, (Mrs Hewett,)
John G Saxe,	Elizabeth Oakes Smith,
Lieut M F Maury,	Anna C Botta, (Miss Lynch.)
Edward S Gould,	Louisa S McCord,
Charles F Briggs,	Maria J McIntosh,
C P Cranch,	Alice B Haven,
Wm H C Hosmer.	Pamelia S Vining,
George W Peck,	Mary A Rice,
R H Stoddard,	Ada M Kennicott,
John R Thompson,	Elizabeth K Churchill,
Frederick S. Cozzens,	Clara Doty.
A J Requier,	Abbie W Cracker,
Maj J H Eaton, U S A,	Nellie Burchfield,
Levi Reuben,	Ann E Porter,
Thomas Dunn English,	Lucy N Godfrey,
Duncan Kennedy,	Lavinia S Goodwin,
Rev Newell A Prince,	Jane G Austin.
Henry B Hirst,	
Henry Ward Pettit,	

In addition to the foregoing brilliant array of American authors, there are a large number of first-class writers engaged, (among them some of the most distinguished of the day,) who are compelled, from pre-existing engagements, or other causes, to withhold their names for the present, but who will, nevertheless, contribute frequently to our pages. We would also announce that we shall add to our list of contributors the names of other distinguished authors, as soon as satisfactory arrangements can be completed.

Eace number will contain an original piece of music, composed expressly for this work

Of the superior excellence of the Magazine in every respect, and of the certainty of its permanent success, very little more need be said.

The terms and general conditions of Magazine will be as follows:

TERMS:

VOLUMES.—There will be two volumes a year, of about 700 royal octavo pages each, commencing in January and July, and ending in June and December, respectively, making six numbers to each volume, and twelve numbers to each year. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

PRICES.— Single copies, $ 0 25
Subscription, 1 copy one year, sent by mail, 3 00
CLUBS, 2 copies one year, 5 00
" 3 " " " 7 00
" 4 " " " 9 00
" 5 " " " 10 00

And all additional copies, over five, at the rate of $2 each, if sent to the same Club. Clubs may be formed at different Post Offices. All subscriptions must be paid in advance.

PREMIUM SUBSCRIPTIONS.—Entitling the subscriber to the Magazine for one year, and to their choice of either of our two great steel engravings, entitled, "THE LAST SUPPER," AND "THE CITY OF THE GREAT KING," FOUR DOLLARS.

The engraving will be sent on rollers by mail, prepaid.

AGENTS AND CANVASSERS can make liberal and satisfactory arrangements upon application, stating the territory required.

All Postmasters and clergymen are authorized to receive subscriptions, whichthey may forward to us, giving name and address of subscriber, and deduct 25 per cent, for their trouble.

POSTAGE AND POST OFFICE REGULATIONS. The rate of postage willnot exceed three cents for each number, to be paid in all cases at the office where it is received.

CANADIAN SUBSCRIBERS will remit thirty-six cents each, in addition to subscription, to prepay postage to the line.

All communications to be entitled to answer, must contain return stamps.

Subscribers must in all cases write names, Town, County and State in full, as legibly as possible.

There is little risk in sending money by mail.—Large sums should be remitted by draft, if possible, or registered letter. OAKSMITH & CO., Publishers of the "Great Republic" Monthly, 112 and 114 William street, New York.

Nov. 26, 1858.

LADIES BAZAAR.

THE Ladies of Bedford and vicinity, are invited to call and examine the handsome assortment of *Fall and Winter Goods*, now opened, and ready for inspection, at the BAZAAR.

DRESS GOODS.

Consisting in part of Robe and plain Silks, Cashmers, Poil Dechevres, flounced and side striped DeLaine Robes, fancy and Bayadere DeLaines, French, plain and printed DeLaines, Opera Flannels English and French Merinos, Poplins, Velvets, De-Beigs, Brilliants, American and French Ginghams, English and American Prints. Shawls—a great variety such as, Long, Square and Mantilla.—Cloaks—Circular, Raglan and Mantilla styles. Furs—Ladies and Gents—Chenille Scarfs. Expansion, Skirts &c.

BONNETS,

Bridal, Velvet, Silk, Satin, Tuffted Silk, Chenille, Straw and morning bonnets, Infant's Caps, Childrens' and Missis' Straw and Silk Bonnets, Ladies' dress caps, Head-dresses, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers—French and American, and Millinery goods generally.

EMBROIDERIES.

A handsome assortment of French Sets, Collars, Childrens Sets, Edgings, Laces, Flouncings Veils, &c.

Hosiery—Gloves—Shoes—Perfumery—Jewelry, and an endless variety of Fancy articles.

All of the above goods have been purchased at prices to suit the times.

Call Ladies and examine for yourselves.

Country Milliners supplied with all kinds of Millinery.

The Public will please accept Mrs. H D. PEUGH'S thanks for the liberal patronage she has received.

Nov. 5. 1858.

PURE CASTOR OIL at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.
August 6, 1858.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral and Jayne's Expectorant at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.
August 6, 1858.

BEDFORD *Machine Shop!*

THE subscriber would most respectfully announce to the farming community, and public in general, that he still continues to manufacture at his shop, in Bedford, Pa., the following farming utensils, of the very best material, and in the most workmanlike manner, viz:

Four and Six Horse Tumbling Shaft Power Machines,

with large open cylinders, six staves, and spikes screwed in, and improved Straw Shakers attached. Their superiors for strength and speed are not made in this or any other County in the State.

Four Horse Tumbling Shaft and Strap power Machine, with cylinder open or shut, as may be desired, and shaker of the best kind, for convenience, ease of draft, and perfect working. This machine has no superior any where. THREE HORSE MACHINES, of the same kind. TWO AND THREE HORSE TUMBLING SHAFT POWER MACHINES, a very convenient and excellent machine for small farmers, with or without shakers.

HILL SIDE PLOUGHS,

of a very superior pattern to any in use in this country. SINGLE AND DOUBLE SHOVEL PLOUGHS, WITH STEEL SHOVELS.

CULTIVATORS,

Peckham's New York FIVE-HOED STEEL POINT EXPANDING CULTIVATOR; Rogers Pittsburg patent STEEL TOOTH EXPANDING CULTIVATOR, for working corn, or seeding in grain, Fanning Mills, Horse Rakes Lever Cutting Boxes, Harrows and Wheelbarrows, made to order.

All the above articles constantly on hand, and sold on reasonable terms.

REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines, whether made here or elsewhere, done on the shortest notice.

Castings for all my machines and Ploughs, made at the Foundry of Mr. Michael Bannan, in Bedford, and will compare with any made in the State for strength and durability *BLACKSMITHING* done to order. All my work warrented to give satisfaction.

From a past experience of twenty years in the Machine business, I feel confident that I can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor me with a call. Call and examine my work before you purchase elsewhere, as I am determined to please all.

Horses, grain of all kinds, lumber and iron, will be taken in exchange for work.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Machinist.

Bedford, May 7, 1858.-8m

NEW AUTUMN AND WINTER GOODS.

OSTER MANSPEAKER & CARN, have now in store a completestock of

Seasonable Dry Goods,

Embracing printed Byadere, Pacific, and Hamilton Delaines, Robes Volentine, Robes A'Quilla, rich Black and Fancy Silks, Saxony and Paris Plaids, Coburgs and Merinos, in all desirable colors, from 25 cts. up, Plain and printed Persian Cloth, from 12½ cts, up, printed Flannels, Indian Linens, Swiss and Cambrick Muslins, Scotch Plaid and Bay State Blanket Shawls from $1,50 up, Gloves and Hosiery, dress trimmings and Fringes, Morino under shirts and drawers, Comforts and Scarfs. Bleached and unbleached Muslins, in all widths, from 6½ cts. up, checks, ginghams, tickings, flannels, new style fall Prints from 6¼ cts. up, Linseys, Jeans, Satinetts from 37½ cts. up, Cassimers, Cloths, and every other article usually kept in a well assorted

STOCK OF DRY GOODS,

Together with a large assortment of Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Glass and Queensware, Cutlery, Fresh Family Groceries, &c. &c.

We respectfully invite every person to call and examine our Goods before purchasing as we are determined to sell exceedingly low for cash or approved produce.

Oct. 15, 1858.

THE PHILADELPHIA EVENING BULLETIN.

An Independent Daily Newspaper, devoted especially to the Interests of Pennsylvania

CONTAINING

IMPORTANT TELEGRAPHIC NEWS,
Sixteen Hours in Advance of Morning Papers.

Original, Foreign and Domestic Correspondence.

Editorials on all subjects, and Full Reports of all the news of the day. The Commercial and Financial Departments are full, and are carfully attended to.

☞As an advertising Medium there is no better paper in the State the circulation being next to the largest in the city, and among the most intelligent and influential of the population.

TERMS:

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

CUMMINGS & PEACOCK, Prop'rs.
112 South Third st., Philadelphia.

THE PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY BULLETIN,

A HANDSOME, WELL FILLED

Family Weekly Newspaper,

Is published by the Proprietors at the following unprecedented low rates:

1 copy, one year,	$1 00
6 copies "	5 00
13 " "	10 00
21 " "	15 00
30 " "	20 00
100 " "	50 00

FURTHER INDUCEMENTS!

The largest club (over 100) will be sent for three years.

The next largest club (over 100) will be sent for two years. Address

CUMMINGS & PEACOCK, Prop'rs.
[No. 112 South Third st., Philada.

Dec. 3, 1858.

ALLEGHENY MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY,

Ralnsburg, Pa.

THE Summer Term will open August 5th, Fall Term, October 21st, 1858, and Winter Term, January 18th, and Spring Term, April 5th, 1859. Circulars, with full particulars, may be had of

W. W. BRIM, A. B., *Principal.*

N. B. Half the tuition must be paid in *Advance.* Students coming to this institution will be conveyed from Bedford free of charge, on the 17th of January, by addressing a letter to Mr. Saml. Williams, of Rainsburg.

June 4, 1858.-zz.

MUSIC & MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—Pianos, Melodeons, Flutes, Guitars, Brass Horns, Clarionets, Drums, etc., of various manufacture, always on hand. *Bands supplied at city wholesale rates.* We keep always on hand a full assortment of all the new and fashionable music, which we mail *at our expense* to any part of the country.

N. B. Music bound to order.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg.

March 7, 1857.

SELLING OFF AT COST.

IN order to make room for Fall and Winter Goods S. J. & J. M. Shoemaker will sell goods at very reduced prices, at the Colonnade Store.

Aug. 27.

HOME JOURNAL, 1859.

NEW SERIES—NEW ATTRACTIONS—NEW **WRITERS.**

MORRIS AND WILLIS, EDITORS.

A new Series of this widely-circulated family newspaper, will commenced on *the first day of January next*— printed on fine paper and new type.

With the January number will begin the publication of *a series of Beautiful.*

Original Works of Facts and Fiction,

written expressly for the Home Journal, by the best.

AUTHORS OF AMERICA.

The first of these is from the pen of a gifted writer, and is a tale of love and lucre, entitled,

TWO WAYS TO WEDLOCK!

BY A LADY CONTRIBUTOR.

The scene is lain in this city during the memerable winter of the great fire. The incidents are natural and familiar, and the characters skilfully drawn and grouped; the plot is clearly defined and well-manged— the style easy, graceful and flowing, and the *de ouncement* conveys a most useful lesson. *It is a work of sterling merit.*

This story will be followed by a "Tale of the South," and one of startling interest, by an eminent Southern author, called

THE AVENGER!

This production is entirely American in construction, plot, incident, dialogue, scene, tone, conclusion. It could not have been true of any other country, and possesses attractions of a peculiar nature for those "to the manor born." It is *spicatily*—a *bonne bouche* of remarkable value.

The third on this attractive series of American stories is

THE YOUNG WIFE'S DIARY.

BY A DAUGHTER OF THE WEST.

It contains the whole history of womans's trials, and will be read with the deepest feeling by all classes of the community.

These charming stories will be succeeded by others of a similar description, several of which are already in preparation.

All the former peculiar features of this paper, which have it a world-wide reputation, will be continued, while the several new ones will give an infinite variety to its ever diversified pages. Among them are a number of fresh, spicy, amusing,

Original Comic Stories,

which smack and relish of the wit, humor, raciness, brilliancy, and sparkle of the times.

As heretofore, no labor nor expense will be spared to maintain the high reputation of the Home Journal, which is everywhere, both at home and abroad, acknowledged to be the most refined and elegant repertory of Literature and the Arts on this side of the sea, and the

Best and Cheapest Family Newspaper

IN THE WORLD.

As no more copies of the *new series* will be printed than are ordered, those who desire to begin with the commencement of the volume will be able to do so by forwarding their subscriptions without delay.

TERMS:

For one copy, two dollars; for three copies, five dollars—or one copy for three years, five dollars; for a club of seven copies, ten dollars; for a club of fifteen copies, twenty dollars; and at that rate for a larger club—always in advance. Address.

MORRIS & WILLIS.
Editors and Proprietors, 107 *Fulton-street, New York.*

Dec. 3, 1858.

"Thick Darkness covers the Earth,
And Gross Darkness the People."

COUNTRY MERCHANTS,

And all Others, will take Notice!

THAT they can supply themselves, in any quantities with

Jones' Far Famed Patent
NON EXPLOSIVE KEROSENE or COAL OIL LAMPS,

At the Wholesale and Retail, HEAD QUARTERS,
38. South SECOND Street, 38.
PHILADELPHIA.

The *only place* where exclusive Agencies can be obtained for the States of Pennsylvania, N. Jersey and Delaware

These Lamps give a light equal in intensity of flame, and similar in appearance to Gas, and are claimed to be superior to all other portable lights, now in use. No fear of Explosion.—No offensive odor.—No smoke.—Very easily trimmed.—As easily regulated as a Gas Light.—Can be adapted to all purposes.—And better than all for a poor man.—50 per cent cheaper than any other portable light, now in common use.

SOLE AGENCY ALSO, FOR

KNAPPS Patent Rosen and Coal Oil LAMP.

☞Lamps, Oils, Wicks, Shades, and every article in the line. S. E. SOUTHLAND,
Agent.

No. 38 South SECOND Street, PHILAD'A.

Sept. 10, 1858.

DR. WALTON'S AMERICAN PILLS.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED, YOUNG AMERICA VICTORIOUS!

ONE small box of Pil's cures ninety-nine cases out of a hundred. No Balsam, no Mercury, no odor on the breath, no fear of detection. Two small pills a dose; tasteless and harmless as water. Full directions are given, so that the patient can cure himself as certain as with the advice of the most experienced surgeon, and much better than with the advice of one of little experience in this class of disease.

SENT BY MAIL TO ANY PART OF THE COUNTRY by enclosing one dollar to Dr. D. G. Walton, No. 154 North Seventh St. below Race, Philadelphia. *A liberal discount to the trade.* None genuine without the *written* signature of D. G. Walton, Proprietor.

Dr. W.'s treatment for Self-abuse, Weakness, &c., is entirely different from the usual course.—Dr. W. has cured hundreds who have tried others without benefit. The treatment is as certain to cure as the sun is to rise. Enclose a stamp, and address Dr. W. as above; giving a full history of your case, and you will bless the day you made the effort to secure what is certain—A RADICAL CURE.

Jan. 29, 1858.-zz.

UNION HOTEL,

Bedford, Pa.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public that he has opened a Hotel, under the above name, in the old and well known Globe building, on West Pitt Street, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, where he will be happy to see all his friends, and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call. He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render all his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquors.

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

☞ Boarders will be taken by the day, week, month and year.

JONATHAN HORTON.

Bedford, April 30, 1858

For the Hair—Jockey Club, and new mown hay, pomatums, genuine ox marrow, at Dr. Harry's.

THE GREAT PURIFIER—
THE WORLD CHALLENGED!—
☞TO PRODUCE ITS EQUAL!
☞THE BLOOD SEARCHER
☞GLORIOUS TRIUMPHANT!

Sworn statement of David McCreary, of Napier Township, Bedford county:

In April, 1856, as near as I can remember, a small pimple made its appearance on my upper lip, which soon became enlarged and sore. I used poltices of sorrel, and a wash of blue vitriol, without effect. Finding the sore extending, I called on Dr. Ely, of Schellsburg, who pronounced it CANCER, and proscribed a wash of sugar of lead and bread poultices. Finding these remedies of no avail, I called upon Dr. Shaffer, of Davidsville, Somerset county, who also pronounced the disease Cancer, and gave me internal and external remedies —the latter consisting principally of caustic; but all to no purpose, as the disease continued spreading toward the nose. I next used a preparation of arsenic, in the form of salve. This for a time checked the disease, but the inflamation soon increased. I next called upon Dr. Statler of St. Clairsville, Bedford county, who also pronounced the disease Cancer, and applied a salve said to be a never failing remedy, but it had no effect whatever in checking the spread of the sore. In December, of the same year, the disease had eaten away a greater part of my upper lip, and had attacked the nose, when I went to Cincinnati, where I consulted Prof. R. S. Newton, of the Electic Medical College. He pronounced the disease "a cutaneous Cancer, superinduced by an inordinate use of mercury.—He applied mild zinc ointment, and gave internal remedies. My face healed up, but the inflamation was not thoroughly removed. In Febuary, 185', he pronounced me cured, and I left for home. In April the disease again returned and so violent was the pain that I could not rest at night. Late in May I returned to Cincinnati, and again placed myself under the charge of Dr. Newton, with whom I remained until September, during which time he used every known remedy, and partly succeeded in checking the disease, but when I returned home there were still three discharging ulcers upon my face. I continued using Newton's preparations, and also medicine that I got from Dr. Ely, but the Cancer continued growing until it had *eat off the left side of my nose, the greater portion of my left cheek, and had attacked my left eye.* I had given up all hope of ever being cured; since Dr. Ely said he could only give relief; but that a cure was impossible. In March, 1858, I bought a bottle of 'Blood Scearcher,' but I must confess that I had no faith in it. I was very weak when I commenced taking it; but I found that I gained strength day by day, and also that the ulcers commenced drying up. I continued, and when the third bottle was taken my face was healed as if by a miracle. I used a forth bottle, and I have been healthier since than I have been for the last seven years. Although my face is sadly disfigured, I am still grateful to a benign Providence who has spared my life, and which has been done through the instrumentality of LINDSEY'S IMPROVED BLOOD SEARCHER. D. MCCREARY.

Sworn and subscribed, this 31st day of August, A. D. 1858. before me, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for the Borough of Hollidaysburg, Blair county, Pa.

Witness— U. J. Jones.

JOHN CORLEY, J. P.

NEW EVIDENCE.

Being afflicted with a grievous Tetter on the arms and face—after trying many remedies which utterly failed to cure—I was persuaded by W. M. Barris & Co. to try Lindsay's Improved Blood Searcher; and now, six weeks after finishing the *second bottle,* pronounced myself cured.

The tetter broke out, something over a year ago, on the inside of my arms, extending from the elbows down to the wrists; also, on my face, immediately round the mouth and chin, and continued to be a *perfect torment to me until cured by the Blood Searcher.* My arms, were almost useless, owing to the cracks and sores on them, liable to bleed at any time on the least exertion to lift or work, and sometimes so itchy that I could scarcely prevent tearing off my flesh. I have now been cured six weeks and feel it due to Mr. Lindsey, and to the public generally, to make this statement, in hope that others like myself may be benefitted by using his valuable medicine.

her
JANE ✕ WILSON.
mark

Sworn and subscribed before me, one of the Aldermen in and for the City of Pittsburg, this 28th day of July, A. D. 1858.

AND. McMASTER, *Alderman.*

For sale by F. C. Reamer, M. D., Bedford; G. D. Trout, Alum Bank; Simon Hershman, Pleasantville; John G. Schell, do.; L. N. Fyan, West End, P. Office; Frederick Corl, Marietta; G. B. Amick, St. Clairsville; Jacob Baird, Barndollars Mills; Nicholas Koons, Willow Grove; John Bowser, Bowser's Mill; A. C. Evans, Rainsburg; B. F. Horn & Bro., Schellsburg; J. & J. M. Shoemaker, Charlesville; Hilligas & Mowry, Buena Vista; John Wayde, New Paris; Murray & Bro., Bloody Run; Dr. J. A. Mann, do.; Piper & Scott, Pattonsville; David Beegle, Waterstreet; John Wisegarver, Woodberry; G. D. Kauffman, Flitchville; John Dasher, Yellow Creek; all of Bedford County.

LINDSEY & LEMON, *Proprietors,*
Hollidaysburg, Pa.

Sept. 17, 1858.-6m.

HO! FOR BARGAINS!

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

J. & J. M. SHOMAKER respectfully beg leave to inform their numerous friends and patrons that they have just returned from the eastern Cities, and are now opening one of the best stocks of goods that have ever been brought to Bedford, which they will sell at a very small advance; consisting in part of a general assortment of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, Queensware, Hardware, &c., &., &c.

Also, a large assortment of *Groceries,* such as Syrup, Molasses, White and Brown Sugars, Fish, Cheese, Salt, Spices, Indigo, Coffee, Extract of Coffee, Candles, Tar and Oil, Tobacco, &c., &c., &c.

To good and punctual customers, a credit of six months will be given.

Thankful for past favors, they hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods, for which the highest market prices will be paid.

Oct. 22, 1858.

NOTICE.

GEORGE B. AMICK, surviving partner of the late firm of GEO. B. AMICK & BROTHER, notifies all persons interested, that the books of said firm remain in his hands for settlement, and that circumstances demand an immediate closing up of the business of said firm. Persons indebted or having settlements to make, are therefore requested to call on the subscriber without delay.

St. Clairsville, June 11, 1858.-tf.

The subscriber will continue the *mercantile business* at the *old stand,* where he will be happy to meet and supply the wants of his friends and customers at all times. He will receive in a couple of weeks a new supply of seasonable goods, which he is determined to sell on the most reasonable terms. GEO. B. AMICK.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership heretofore existing and doing business under the firm name of Barclay & Garretson, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The Books, &c., are in the hands of B. W. Garretson, who is authorized to settle the business of the late firm.

S. M. BARCLAY,
Nov. 5, 1858. B. W. GARRETSON.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to Samuel Shuck & Co., are requested to call and make settlement, as they are determined to close their books by the 1st of January, 1859, either by payment of cash or note.

S. SHUCK & CO.

Oct. 8, 1858.

Barley Wanted.

THE subscriber will give the highest cash price for good Barley, on delivery at his Brewery in the east end of Bedford.

Oct. 22, 1858-tf. E. HOFFMAN.

DRUGS, BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

DR. F. C. REAMER,

BEDFORD, PA.

HAVING purchased the Drug and Book Store of Dr. S. D. Scott, has constantly on hand, at the old stand, a large and well selected stock of choice Drugs and Medicines, wholesale and retail, all of which will be sold on fair terms. The assortment consists in part of

Drugs and Chemicals, Dye Woods and Acids, Paints and Oils, Window Glass and Glass Ware, Tobacco and Segars, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c., &c.

PATENT MEDICINES.—Having the regular agency for the sale of many of these medicines, the public are assured that they are of the best; such as have stood the test of time and experience, and can be safely recommended as genuine, viz: Townsend's and Sand's Sarsaparilla, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters; Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines, Fahnstock's, Holsesack's and other vermifuge; Hoofland's German Bitters, &c., &c.

Constantly on hand a large stock of historical, geographical, scientific, religious, poetical, school and miscellaneous BOOKS.

Also a great variety of FANCY STATIONERY, Cap, Post and Wrapping Paper, of every quality, Paper Hangings in great variety. Window Blinds, in patterns or by the piece. Wall Paper, Steel and Fancy Goods.

BLANK BOOKS of every size and quality.—Pocket Books and Port Monnaies, Diaries, Blank Deeds and Mortgages, gold Pens and Pencils, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery in great variety, Soaps, &c., &c.

Lamps, and Camphine Oil and Burning Fluid kept constantly on hand.

CHOICE LIQUORS for medical use; Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps, Gin, Port, Sherry and Madeira Wines.

Feb. 19, 1857.

NEW FEATURES—FIFTH YEAR OF THE

COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION

SUPERB ENGRAVINGS!

BEAUTIFUL ART JOURNAL!

VALUABLE PREMIUMS, &c., &c.

THIS popular Art Association, now in its fifth year of unparalleled success, having purchased and engraved on steel, Herring's great painting, "THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH," will now issue copies (to subscribers only) on heavy plate paper, 30 x 18 inches on the following

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Every person remitting three dollars, will receive a copy of the superb Steel Engraving, after Herring's celebrated Painting.

THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH.

Also a copy of the beautiful

COSMOPOLITAN ART JOURNAL,

An elegantly illustrated quarto Magazine. Also free season Tickets of admission to the Eastern (or Dusseldorf,) and Western Galleries of the Association.

There will also be given to the subscribers several hundred valuble works of Art, comprising fine Oil Paintings, Bronzes, Sculptures, &c., &c., from celebrated American and foreign Artists.

Subscriptions will be received up to January 1, 1859. On the evening of that date the premiums will be awarded to subscribers.

For full particulars, see December Art Journal, price 50 cents. Specimen copies sent to those desiring to subscribe, on the receipt of 18 cents in Postage stamps or coin. Address,

C. L. DERBY, Actuary C. A. A.,
Eastern office, 548 Broadway, N. Y.,
Or, Western office, 166 Water st., Sandusky, O.

Dec. 3, 1858.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP

THE subscribers having formed a partnership under the style of "Dock & Ashcom" for the purpose of conducting a general

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE

business in the establishment recently erected by Gilliard Dock, in Hopewell, Bedford county, are now prepared to execute orders for *CASTINGS AND MACHINERY* of every description. They will build to order steam-engines, coal and drift-cars, horse powers and threshing machines—also, casting of every kind for furnaces, forges, saw, grist and rolling mills, ploughs, water-pipe, columns, house fronts, brackets, &c., &c.

They are also, now making a fine assortment of STOVES of various kinds of the latest patterns and most approved styles, including several sizes of COOK STOVES of the best make, heating stoves for churches, offices, bar-rooms, &c.

A full assortment of Stoves will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times, and quality, warranted equal to the best eastern make.—Machinery of all kinds repaired promptly.—Patterns made to order.

GILLIARD DOCK,
C. W. ASHCOM.

Nov. 6, 1857.

THE MENGEL HOUSE,

Valentine Steckman,

PROPRIETOR.

Boarders taken by the day week month and year.

April 25, 1856—tf

Gettys' Photographic Gallery,

'EXCHANGE BUILDING,' BEDFORD, PA.

WHERE Ambrotypes, Daguerreotypes, &c &c., are executed in the latest style and improvements of the Art. A full assortment of plain and fancy cases, gold and pinchbeck Lockets at very low prices.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine his specimens.

T. R. GETTYS, Jr.

May 22, 1857.

Shoemending! Shoemending!!

HAVING commenced the business of Shoemending, one door east of Mr. Brice's Hotel; Bedford, Pa., I am prepared to do all manner of work in this line of business, at the shortest notice, and on the most substantial manner, on more reasonable rates than usual, *one thing indispensable.* Give him a call, try my work and judge for yourselves.

J. B. BAKER.

May 7, 1858

TO MILL OWNERS!

S. D BRODE has made Schellsburg his permanent residence, and is prepared to do all kinds of work in the Mill Wright line, on the most approved and durable plans, and reasonable terms.

He has on hand the most improved Smut and Screaning Machines, Mill Bushes, Anchor Bolting Cloths, both new and old, at city prices, Mill Burrs of the best quality, and all kinds of Mill machinery, can be procured from him and shipped to any point.

Also—Agent for McCormick's Reaper and Mower for Bedford and Blair Counties.

S. D. BRODE.

Schellsburg, Bedford Co., Sept. 24, 1858.

WHITE TEETH and a perfumed breath can be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." To be had at

DR. HARRYS.

March 6, 1857.

AN excellent article of Hair and tooth Brushes at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

August 6, 1858.

Physicians prescriptions carefully compounded, at all hours of the day or night at Dr Harry's, Drug Store.

August6, 1858.